

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8580

號六廿月五年三統宣

FRIDAY, JUNE 23 1911.

五拜禮

號三十月六年英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

DECORATIONS AT THE CORONATION.

LONDON A FAIRYLAND.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, June 21, 7.30 p.m.
Enormous crowds of people have been parading the streets of the metropolis, admiring the decorations and illuminations, which in their extent and picturesque-ness constitute a record.

London is a veritable Fairyland. The City illuminations alone cost £100,000, including £5,000 expended in decorating and lighting up the Mansion House.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

A TRUCE OFFERED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, June 21, 7.30 p.m.
The leaders of the seamen's strike have offered a truce to avoid the cancellation of the Naval Review cruises arranged by various steamship companies.

HOME RACING.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, June 21, 7.30 p.m.
The race for the Northumberland Plate resulted as follows:—
Pillo 1
Kilbroney 2
Cardinal Beaufort ... 3

HOME CRICKET.

COUNTY RESULTS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, June 21, 7.30 p.m.
The following are the latest results in the County Cricket matches in England:—
Warwickshire beat Derbyshire.
Middlesex beat Gloucester.
Essex beat Worcester.
Hampshire beat Leicester.

SHANGHAI EN FETE.

FOR THE CORONATION.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
Shanghai, June 22, 12.35 p.m.
The Coronation festivities in Shanghai caused a huge influx of Chinese into the central streets of the city, the main thoroughfares being almost impassable last night, when the illuminations were put through a preliminary trial.

The decorations in the Settlement are on an unprecedented scale.

Special Coronation services were held at the Cathedral, St. Joseph's Church and the Jewish Synagogue.

A Royal Salute was fired at 12 o'clock noon.

Sports were held in the afternoon for sailors and children.

The weather was dull but fine.

SINGAPORE'S FESTIVITIES.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
Singapore, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
The coronation celebration programme was carried out as previously advertised.

The various communities have sent the King a congratulatory address reminding him of his visit to the port in the Ophir.

A GORGEOUS SCENE.

KING'S FIRST ACT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, June 22, 10.6 p.m.
The crowning of the King in the Abbey was a gorgeous scene. Though the streets were packed with cheering thousands there were no mishaps.

The first act of the newly crowned King was to press an electric button laying a corner stone at the new fisherman's home at Newland.

The Prince of Wales has been rated as midshipman.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON HORSE SHOW.

FRANCE WINS JUMPING COMPETITION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
At the London Horse Show, the King Edward Gold Challenge Cup for jumping was won by France, the second honours falling to Russia, and the third to England.

HOME POLITICS.

THE VETO BILL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 21, 9.10 a.m.
The Unionist leaders met in conference yesterday and, it is understood, decided to insist upon their amendments to the Veto Bill so as to force the Government to disclose their position with regard to the creation of Peers.

A BYE ELECTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
Baron de Forest has been adopted as Liberal candidate and Mr. Ernest Wild as Unionist candidate for West Ham North (re-elected) by the Unionist, the seat of Mr. Masterman.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

POSITION BETTER.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 22, 4.25 p.m.
In Great Britain the position in connection with the strike of seamen is more hopeful.

SOUTHAMPTON STRIKERS.

London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
A deputation of the Southampton strikers has proceeded to London to confer with the shipowners with a view to a settlement of the matters in dispute.

TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

THE PORTE'S WARNING TO FOREIGN POWERS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 22, 4.25 p.m.
The Porte has issued a circular to the Powers declaring that foreign intervention with regard to the settlement of the Albanian difficulty will not be tolerated.

U.S. COASTING STRIKE.

A SETTLEMENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
The strike in the American coasting trade, which broke out on the 18th instant, has been settled, on a basis of reciprocal concessions.

PRINCE OF WALES.

CADET ON H.M.S. KENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, June 22, 12.50 a.m.
Naval Cadet H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been rated as a midshipman. Kent, drawn (?)

INTERNATIONAL TARIFFS.

JAPAN AND SWITZERLAND.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Bombay, June 22, 7.20 a.m.
A Bernese message states that a Japan-Swiss treaty providing for the most favoured nation treatment in regard to tariff matters has been signed.

FATAL ELECTION RIOT IN GALICIA.

FOURTEEN KILLED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 21, 9.10 a.m.
In the course of an election riot at Drohobycz, in Galicia, the military fired on the mob, killing 14 persons and wounding 29.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MORE UNITY REQUIRED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 21, 3.35 a.m.
At the last official meeting of the Imperial Conference at the Foreign Office resolutions were adopted, on the motion of Hon. Andrew Fisher, Premier of Australia, declaring it to be desirable that, first Ministers of the United Kingdom and Ministers of the Overseas Dominions should exchange visits between the times of the Conferences; and second, that they should consider the possibility of holding an Imperial Conference or a subsidiary Conference in one of the Dominions.

In the concluding speeches, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, moved a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. H.H. Asquith, Prime Minister, and the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for their labours and courtesies towards the visiting delegates. He also expressed gratitude to His Majesty the King, to the Government and to the people of the British Isles for the hospitalities extended to them. Mr. Harcourt, he added, had been under trial, and he had carried out the work to the absolute satisfaction of the Overseas members of the Conference, and in a manner worthy of the great office which he occupied.

Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, in seconding the resolution, said that Mr. Asquith's presidency of the Conference was greatly appreciated in the Dominions. He had never known work so well prepared as by Sir Lewis Harcourt's staff. He was sure that the Conference would be productive of great good. He did not know of one which had done more valuable work.

General Louis Botha, Premier of United South Africa, said that the Conference had been a conference of trust, a conference of friends. The only way to make the Empire greater was through love and co-operation. This Conference, he said, would lead to better co-operation in future than had ever been the case in the past. He and his colleagues would return to South Africa quite satisfied with the results.

Hon. Andrew Fisher said that in this Conference lay a broader and safer foundation of Empire than had hitherto existed. Mr. Asquith had taken the dominions into the inner councils. No greater step had ever been or could ever be taken by the advisers of the King. Mr. Asquith's wisdom, courage and foresight would ever be memorable in British history.

The Right Hon. H.H. Asquith, in reply, said he was confident that the presidency of the Imperial Conference would henceforth be regarded as the natural duty of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The tributes which had been already paid to Mr. Harcourt already more than justified his appointment as Colonial Secretary. The Premier went on to define the dominant feature of future conferences to be an attempt to promote closer co-operation, through old British institutions, with free, frank discussion. Some of the most valuable work had been the consideration of matters whereon they had deliberately abstained from coming to a definite conclusion. Their discussions on foreign policy and co-operation in defence had constituted a landmark in Imperial constitutional history.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

Durban, June 21, 1 p.m.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. H. H. Asquith delivered the following speech at the closing of the Imperial Conference:—
Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for the terms in which this resolution has been couched, for the speeches with which it has been supported and for the evi-

dence which those speeches and your demeanour afford of the genuine sentiment which it conveys. So far as it refers to me personally, I can assure you that I esteem it a great privilege as has fallen to my lot since I have had the honour of being first minister of the Crown that I have been permitted to be the first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom who has occupied the post of President of an Imperial Conference. That will be a recollection which I shall always cherish with pride and satisfaction. I am confident that the example which it has been my honour to set will be followed by those who come after me, and that the Presidency of these conferences will be regarded as one of the obvious and natural, as also one of the most important, duties of Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

WORK OF THE CON- FERENCE.

Mr. Asquith associated himself entirely with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's eloquent tribute to Mr. Harcourt, the Secretary for the Colonies, and proceeded:

I would, if you will allow me, just say two or three words more by way of survey in regard to the work achieved by the conference itself.

If I were asked to define what has been its dominant governing feature I should say it has been the attempt to promote and develop closer co-operation through the old British institution of free and frank discussion. I think you will agree with me that the value of the conference and its permanent results are not to be judged entirely—although, in that respect, it need not be afraid of comparison with any preceding body of the kind, by the actual resolutions which it has affirmed and the proposals which it has adopted. I agree with Sir Joseph Ward that some of the most valuable, perhaps, the most valuable, uses to which we have been able to put our time has been in consideration of matters on which we have deliberately abstained from coming to any, for the moment, definite conclusion but upon which we have cleared ground, we have got to a better mutual understanding of our relative and reciprocal requirements, we see in truer perspective, and proportion the bulk and dominance of not a few of our imperial problems, and that is a result which could never have been attained in any other way than by the assembling together of responsible statesmen of different parts of the Empire to hold perfectly free interchange of opinion, each presenting those aspects of the case with which he himself, from his own local experience, was exceptionally familiar. It is the bringing together into common stock, if I may say so, of all these various contributory elements of experience and knowledge which I think will make us all go back to our various tasks better equipped for their performance than we could possibly have been if we had not met here.

SECRET COUNCILS LAID BARE.

Gentlemen, I again advert to a matter which has been referred to by the Hon. Mr. Fisher and Sir Joseph Ward, that this is the first time when, in Mr. Fisher's happy phrase, representatives of the dominions have been admitted as it were into the interior, into the innermost parts of the Imperial Household. What in old classical phrase were called Arcana Imperii have been laid bare to you without any kind of reservation or qualification. You will all remember our meeting in committee of defence, when Sir Edward Grey presented his survey of foreign policy of the Empire. That is a thing which will be stamped upon all our recollections and I do not suppose there is one of us, I speak for myself as I am sure you will speak for yourselves, who did not feel,

when that exposition of our foreign relations had been concluded, that we realized in a much more intimate and comprehensive sense than we had ever done before the international position and its bearings upon the problems of Government in the different parts of the Empire itself. So again our discussions, conducted also, and necessarily, under the same veil of confidence in regard to co-operation for naval and military purposes, have resulted I think in a most satisfactory agreement, which, while it recognizes our common obligations, at the same time acknowledges with equal clearness that those obligations must be performed in different parts of the Empire in accordance with the requirements of local opinion, local need and local circumstances. Those, gentlemen, are matters as to which we cannot take the world into our confidence, we cannot even take our own fellow subjects, our own fellow citizens, into our confidence in the full sense of the term; but we, who have gone into it with the frankness which such confidential discussions admit of, will agree that even if the conference had done no more than that it would have been a landmark in the development of what I may call our imperial, constitutional history.

ACTUAL RESULTS.

With regard to actual and positive results capable of being published in their fulness to the world, Sir Joseph Ward, in his speech, has given a most exhaustive summary. I may just, perhaps, recapitulate very briefly what they cover, first of all, as regards what I may call the relations of the Empire not to its own members but to foreign countries, we have had an important resolution unanimously affirmed that the dominions should be afforded the opportunity of consultation so far as possible when instructions are being prepared for the negotiation of international agreements which affect them. We have had affirmation of the Declaration of London, and we have had an important resolution passed only the other day, on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that in regard to existing commercial treaties which apply to overseas dominions efforts should be made such as are being made to secure the liberty of withdrawal if and when any particular dominion so desires. Those are all very important matters in what I may call the international sphere.

Then, when you come to the internal relations of the Empire itself, I confess that, speaking for myself, I attach as much importance to that which was said and is now agreed to with regard to a court of appeal as perhaps to any other. I think in regard to the constitution and practice of our imperial court of appeal the dominions had well-founded criticisms to make which were put forward here with moderation but with great point and force, and I believe that suggestions which His Majesty's Government were able to indicate and which have now received your approval will when they are carried into effect displace those criticisms for the future and provide the Empire as a whole with a tribunal which, both by its composition by the numbers in which it sits and the procedure which it adopts, will secure unanimous confidence.

UNIFORMITY OF ACTION.

Then again, gentlemen, still keeping within the sphere of Imperial law, I think your assent to the important propositions which were laid before you with regard to nationalization is a very great step in advance. I will not speak of the minor points but there has been a general disposition, which, I think, is very characteristic of the whole spirit of the Conference, that while we must of course preserve absolutely unfettered and unimpaired our local autonomy,

yet where uniformity is possible in regard particularly to matters where the action of one part of the Empire by itself may affect injuriously another, where uniformity, or, at any rate, similarity of co-operation is possible with regard to legislation as well as with regard to administration, that should be the keynote of our policy.

Later.

Then, finally, you have had a number of very important resolutions, which, I am glad to say, we have assented to with practical unanimity, with regard to the improvement of means of communication within the Empire, postal, telegraphic and so forth. Those are all very solid practical results. They are results none of which, I believe, could have been attained, at any rate so rapidly or so effectively, except by the procedure of the Conference, and when we survey the situation after the experience we have had these few weeks with the situation as it stood when we first assembled round this table, I am perfectly certain, although many of you have come here at very great sacrifice of personal convenience and possibly some detriment for the time being to the carrying on of public affairs in your own dominions, I am satisfied there is not a man seated at this table who does not feel that those sacrifices were well worth while. We shall all return to our respective spheres of duty with a stronger sense of our common obligations to the Empire, with more complete confidence in one another, and with more earnest determination to work together for the good of the whole Empire. (Applause.)

GENERAL BOTHA INTER- VIEWED.

KEYNOTE OF THE CON- FERENCE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, June 22, 1.15 p.m.

General Louis Botha, representative at the Imperial Conference of United Africa, has telegraphed through Reuter that the keynote of the Conference is co-operation and mutual confidence.

The public did not yet realize how much the Imperial Government was confiding in the Dominions regarding its foreign policy in order to bind us closer together.

The measure of the good work of the conference was not in the large number of important resolutions passed, but lay in the fact that it had discussed so many problems in the friendliest manner possible, and in a greater spirit of solidarity than had ever been displayed at previous conferences.

The result is that we return to our homes convinced that we have the one common ideal—stronger Imperial unity.

THE TURF.

RESULT OF NORTHUMBER- LAND PLATE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, June 21, 4.10 p.m.

The result of the race for the Northumberland Plate is as follows:—

Pillo (8-1) 1
Kilbroney (7-2) 2
Cardinal Beaufort ... (3-1) 3

There were ten starters, and the race was won by a neck, a length and a half separating second and third.

HOME CRICKET.

LATEST MATCHES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, June 21, 8.25 p.m.
Essex beat Worcestershire by six wickets. Hampshire are all out for 108.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EXTENSIVE ILLUMINA- TIONS.

FROM JOHN O'GROATS TO LAND'S END.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 23, 7 a.m.
The illuminations last night were by far the most brilliant and extensive on record.
Many new features and fresh adaptation in electric lighting were to be noted.
At nightfall the whole country was lit by bonfires from John O'Groat's to Land's End.

THE CORONATION.

NEW ZEALAND'S GOLD NUGGET.

Durban, June 21, 8.25 p.m.
Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, has presented king George with New Zealand's coronation gift of a nugget of gold.

MAURITIUS DELEGATES.

The King has received the Coronation delegates from Mauritius.

LONDON EN FETE.

Bombay, June 22, 7.20 a.m.
The streets in the West End of London were practically impassable last night.

His Majesty received the Premier and Overseas representatives at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon.

Thereafter their Majesties drove to Olympia, where they received an ovation. Holidaying crowds, cheering and flag-waving, gave their Majesties a great reception at the horse show.

Various described the city is a majestic city, a splendid enchanted London.

THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 21, 2.43 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in reply to Mr. James Parker (Labour) that Great Britain had addressed the Russian Government to the effect that the three-mile territorial limit cannot be extended without an international agreement. The Foreign Office was now discussing with Russia the form under which the matter could be discussed internationally.

THE WEST HAM ELEC- TION PETITION.

MEMBER EXONERATED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, June 21, 2.40 p.m.
Owing to the election agent of Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Liberal M.P. for West Ham, N., having been found guilty of corrupt practices, Mr. Masterman has been exonerated.
The Judges who heard the petition, however, emphasised the fact that there had been no fault on Mr. Masterman's own part. He had won the respect and admiration of everyone.

THEIR MAJESTIES DINE QUIETLY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, June 23, 7.35 a.m.
Their Majesties dined quietly with the Royal guests staying at Buckingham Palace.

The Weather Forecast.



Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS:
Reserve £1,500,000 at 2 1/2% 15,000,000
Surrender 16,250,000
Total \$31,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS\$18,000,000

CHIEF OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Knicker, Chairman
G. H. Modhurst, Esq., Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq., J. H. L. Lamm, Esq.,
G. Balloch, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.,
A. Forbes, Esq., E. Shollim, Esq.,
G. S. Frieland, Esq., H. A. Siebe, Esq.,
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1863.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2 1/2 per cent.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,860,000
Head Offices—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 "3-1/2 " " "
" 3 "2-1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th Feb. 1911. [15]

Banks.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY.
PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Yokohama Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be loaned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

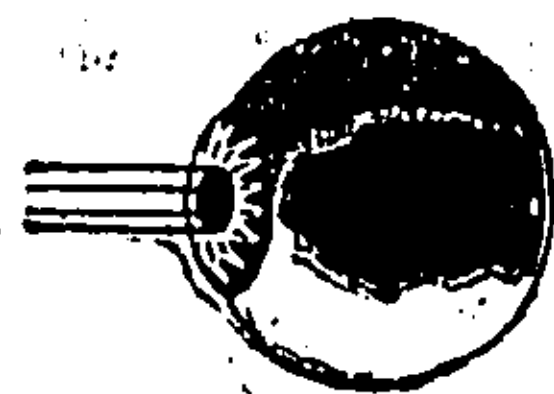
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing
Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

STRONG British Corporation Re-
gistered under Hongkong Ordina-
nces and under Life Assurance Com-
panies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force, \$37,855,885.00
Assets 8,116,250.00
Income for Year ... 3,566,559.00
Insurance Fund, 8,210,813.00

LEFFERTS
KNOX, Esq., Hongkong,
District Manager, Canton, Macao
and the
D. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary, Philippines.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
O. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD,
HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
G. J. Lafont, Esq.
Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the
people here believe, that they can get
better fitting glasses at our place,
than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.
Doctors' prescriptions accurately
filled.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
1A, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS.
Hongkong 28th Mar. 1911. [990]

CIE. LOUVENCOURT

EXTRA DRY.
\$24.00per case,
FRENCH STORE,
6, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [47]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE PALACE HALL OF THE
COLONY.

THE
EMINENT SOUBRETTES.

THE TWO COLLIERS.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [1105]

Intimations

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

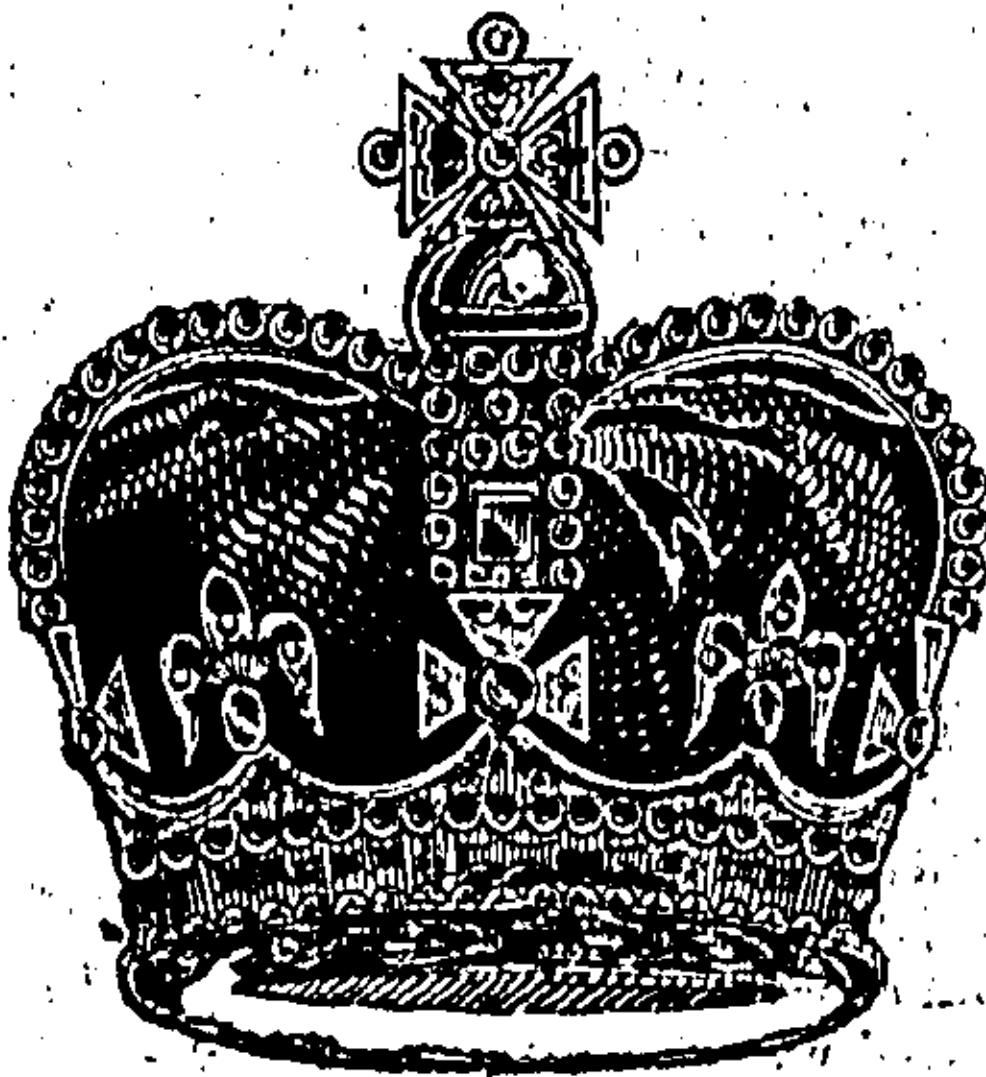
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine V.M. SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.



CHAMPAGNES for the CORONATION.

POMMEY & GREN. LANSON PERE ET FILS.

BOLLINGER & CO. DUC DE MONTBELLIO.

GIESLER & CO. IRROY & CO.

POL ROGER. PAUL DOMMIER & CO.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1911.

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!

PURE, WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFÉ,

16, Des Vœux Road Central (next to Hongkong Hotel). [1121]

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLEN CO., LTD.

Autogenous Welding of Steel, Iron, Cast Iron Aluminium and Copper.

REPAIR OF BOILERS & KEELS by the oxy-acetylen process.

If you want to save money and time, if you want to get an A number 1 job,

TRY IT.

OFFICE: 71, PRAYA EAST. [1193]

IF YOU WANT

A REALLY GOOD AND WHOLESOME

TABLEWATER

ASK FOR

MATTONI'S GIESSHUEBLER!

Ask your Doctor about it.

SOLE AGENTS:

BUME & REIF,

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Tel. No. 264.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [1102]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BOXING

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

JUNE 24th, 9.15 P.M.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

MAIN EVENT:

ROD STANTON v. OAPHAM.

20 rounds for a purse of \$1,000.

ARUNDEL, R.G.A., v. STOKER ARNOLD, H.M.S. "Monmouth."

15 Rounds.

WATERMAN, U.S.S. Wilmington, v. HOLLIGE, Royal Engineers.

10 Rounds.

KID MARRIOTT v. IRON BOX.

8 Rounds.

Booking at Imperial Hotel to-night 2nd, and to-morrow 24th at Robinson's.

\$10, \$5, \$3, \$2.

Soldiers & Sailors in uniform half-price to the \$2 seats only.

LATE FERRY and TRAM.

H. E. NICOL, Promoter.

Intimations

The
35 years of experience
in the construction of writing machines which are
behind the Remington Typewriter mean, every-
thing to the purchaser.
He knows that he is
getting a reliable ma-
chine when he buys a
REMINGTON.

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON,
General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.
1030.]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

[1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
If they do and if the mountings are
properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
There is no comfort in spectacles that
are merely "good enough." They are
either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
repairs, come and see us at our new
location in York Buildings, between
Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.



THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES

(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest
Grades of Bright Virgin
Tobacco and packed in Air
tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER,
ENGLAND.



THE BERNISE ALPS MILK CO
STALDON EMMETHIEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

[981]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

[147]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

What they Think.

China Mail.

The Coronation.

The gorgeous ceremony, with
all its medieval trappings and
pageantry, which took place eight
years ago will be repeated in every
detail, for, whatever changes we
may make in our Constitutional
garments, cutting, chopping, and
changing them to meet the vary-
ing needs and moods of the mo-
ment, we allow no departure from
ancient ritual when it comes to the
crowning of our Kings. In this
ceremony we children of to-day
link hands with our fore-fathers
whose deeds went to the making
of the splendid immemorial past,
and thus we pass again in the Co-
ronation ceremony through some
of the most glorious pages of our
history. The bearers of great
names will attend in Westminster
clad in robes of velvet and miniver,
but it will be the voices of the boys
of Westminster School, represent-
ing the common people of Eng-
land, who will, by their acclama-
tion at a certain point in the
ceremony, convey the nation's
assent to the crowning of the King,
therein preserving the inalienable
right of the English to choose their
ruler and approve of his anointing.

Daily Press.

The Coronation.

The great national and imperial
questions which have come up for
consideration in recent years pro-
claim that the reign of His Majesty
George V. will be distinguished
by developments of vital concern
to the Empire, calling for the
highest qualities of Kingship in
the guidance of the Ship of State.
In his Majesty's wise direction of
these developments his subjects
throughout the world have the
utmost confidence, and in this
conviction, wherever two or three
British subjects may be gathered
together to-day there will be
uttered the fervent prayer: "God
Save the King." In a letter to
the nation twelve months ago,
shortly after his accession to the
Throne His Majesty wrote: "I
take courage, and hopefully look
into the future, strong in my faith
in God, trusting my people and
cherishing the Laws and Constitu-
tion of my beloved country." Here
in this distant outpost of the
Empire, which loses no opportu-
nity of testifying its loyalty to
the Throne, the rejoicings, if the
weather permits, will be on a scale
unparalleled in the history of the
Colony, and among all the
messages of congratulation which
Their Majesties the King and
Queen will receive on this auspici-
ous occasion there will be none
more sincere than those which
will go from the cosmopolitan
community of Hongkong.

South China Morning Post.

The Coronation.

Postponement will mean intense
disappointment, no less than a
carrying out of the programme in
its entirety under conditions which
may preclude general participa-
tion. A glance through our
columns to-day will satisfy all,
however, that no action which may
interfere with the carrying out of
the programme will be taken with-
out due haste. Accustomed as we
are in Hongkong to sudden at-
mospheric changes, it is not too
much to hope even at this late
hour, that the clouds may lift and
that with the dawn may come
glorious sunshine, and such a
celebration as will be worthy of
the loyal sentiments of the most
distant outpost of the Empire and
of the great event it is intended to
honour—the crowning of a British
King and Queen.

Sir Francis Champagne.—A
woman is a very real State official,
when she has her family to look
after.

Rev. Arthur Dale.—The lower
a man is in the scale of property,
the less protection he has for his
rights of life.

Prof. Selwyn Image.—The
world is upheld by the blessing of
good men.

THE STEWARD TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Proudlock Found Guilty of Murder.

On Friday last a special telegram appeared in the "Hongkong Telegraph" stating that Mrs. Proudlock had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. The following are the closing details of the trial.

Continuing his closing address on behalf of the accused, this afternoon, Thursday, June 15, Mr. Pooley went on to suggest that Steward might have heard in the Club that Mr. Proudlock was dining with Ambler. It was quite conceivable that he thought in his own mind that he would be graciously received. It was not uncommon for a man to make mistakes, and not uncommon for a man to be deceived that it was possible some smile unconsciously passed over the face of accused during the Saturday morning meeting which might burn into Steward's brain and make him wish to see her again. After reviewing the events of Sunday, Counsel described Steward's visit. On arriving at the house his first question was, "Is your husband at home?" and his second, "At what hour will he return?" Counsel thought these questions pointed to the fact that deceased meant to attempt some familiarity with accused. That suggestion was further borne out by the fact that deceased told his rickshaw coolie to wait at a distance. Why should he do that? Counsel said he did not wish to go again into the details of the struggle, but he would mention the fact that accused found herself in the dark wrestling with a man.

She was an emotional and hysterical woman and the tendency of that type is to magnify events. She became horrified, exceedingly horrified and not only horrified but mad with terror and did not know what she was doing. Counsel submitted that the fact that it was all in the darkness was a very considerable factor. Accused's evidence had been quite consistent. Was it to be believed? If it was, then it must be believed in toto, because the Court could not say we believe this but not that. Accused's evidence was also consistent with the medical evidence regarding the wounds. Counsel suggested that the first wound was that on the nape of the neck and illustrated how accused's arm might have been behind the assailant when she shot him in the nape of the neck. Then when he relaxed his embrace she fired again wounding him in the breast. It was impossible to say how all the six wounds were inflicted.

Accused's Story Consistent.

Mr. Pooley reviewed accused's story subsequent to the struggle. She told them she knew nothing of what occurred after firing the first shot, but had a faint recollection of firing the second shot. It was not for a moment suggested that no such disease as hysteria existed, nor suggested that hysteria did not proceed from troubles of the nature accused suffered from; one was more likely to look for hysteria in subjects like accused. Counsel did not base his defence on the principle that all things are possible but put it on higher grounds. It seemed to counsel that accused's story had been clearly and consistently told, and to be discarded there must be evidence to show that it was impossible. Had there been anything to show that it was impossible? On the contrary it had been shown that it was possible. Counsel did not say there was brain disease; he did not say there was amnesia of the brain, but he did say that after a violent moral shock, a person might very easily go into dementia, which would account for the actions. It did not require any great imagination to see that the woman with a pistol in her hand, and one object, the face of the deceased, fixed before her, wanting to rid herself of the unclean object, the horrible thing, and while there were cartridges in the revolver she would have continued to pull the trigger. She may have continued to pull the trigger after the cartridges were exhausted. The evidence of accused was not directly contradicted. The medical evidence was absolutely consistent with the fact that she did what she did during a time of hysteria.

Deliberate Crime Inconceivable

Dealing with the idea that the affair was a deliberate, pre-conceived plan of murdering Steward, counsel said that this was incredible, inconceivable, and unthinkable. Here they had accused, a young girl with her baby face, did they think she could have planned the deliberate atrocious murder of Steward, as it would have to be planned? Not only that, did they believe she could have thought out all these medical symptoms like an expert? Counsel submitted it was impossible to imagine such a thing could occur with absolutely no motive. Counsel proceeded to consider what offence, if any, had accused committed. Under that head he put the following questions to the Court: First, was this a cold-blooded premeditated plan to do deceased to death? Second, did accused while deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation cause the death of the person who caused the provocation? Third, did deceased commit an assault on accused with intention of committing rape? Fourth, did accused inflict more harm than was necessary for the purpose of defence, and if so was she at the time by reason of unsoundness of mind incapable of knowing the nature of her act, or that she was doing wrong or contrary to law?

Counsel never said, and did not say now that accused was insane before the tragedy or since. She was not suffering from any brain disease. What the defence said was that she was deprived of judgment and reason temporarily. There was abundant evidence to show that accused was incapable of forming a sound judgment by thinking and reasoning. That was all the defence need show. Counsel concluded: "The man who makes such an attack on a woman is a brute beast, in fact, lower than a beast, because the beast is a clean thing. He is a snake. One should no more hesitate to kill such a noxious animal than one should a snake. I ask you in the name of all that is manly; all that is straight forward, if you believe that deceased did commit that abominable outrage, to find that accused was perfectly entitled and justified in treating that man as an unclean, unholy, atrocious and obnoxious thing, most repulsive to her and to all right-minded persons, and in absolutely quenching and extinguishing and causing that loathsome thing to cease to exist."

The Prosecution's Reply.

Mr. Rhodes said that this was a painful case for all parties, a case which in this part of the world was the only one of its kind. He hoped the Court would not think it unbecoming of him if he thanked them for a patient hearing. Counsel drew attention to several points. If accused killed deceased, the question was not so much, did she murder Steward, but why, if she killed him, was not that killing murder? It was incumbent on accused to prove that she had not done murder. Counsel suggested that the first shot in Steward's breast was deliberate. That Steward then grappled with accused but turned and ran, accused shooting him in the nape of the neck; then following him and shooting him again. Could the Court believe that that net of accused standing over deceased and contemplating him for two or three minutes, and then firing, was the act of a woman suffering from a loss of self-control? There seemed no reasonable doubt that deceased was alive before she fired the second series of shots. Counsel described accused's conduct subsequent to the shooting as due to contrition and remorse, and not to insanity.

The Medical Evidence.

Commenting on Dr. McGregor's evidence, counsel said that that evidence was not founded on witness's own experience, or upon careful consideration of the authorities he attempted to use. Dr. McGregor first said there was definite disease of the higher cerebral centres of accused's brain, but he would not admit that such a disease constituted insanity. Could that gentleman support his opinion by referring to a single instance in his own personal experience or in the authorities? No, he could not. Witness did not give his evidence in such a way as the Court was entitled to look for from a gentleman who

went into the box and posed as an expert. His words were a parrot-like repetition of phrases from books. One might as well have put the office boy in the box, with medical text books underlined in passages, and have asked him to read them out. Had Dr. McGregor satisfied the Court that he was anything more than an automaton? With regard to Dr. McGregor's history of the case he was speaking not as an expert but on absolute facts. Counsel wanted to make his meaning perfectly clear: it was that so far as the expert part of Dr. McGregor's evidence went it was not worth consideration.

The question the Court had to consider was, did accused know what she was doing at the time she shot deceased? If she did then, painful as it might be, it would be the Court's duty to say that the charge had been proved.

His Lordship complimented counsel on the way the case had been conducted, and the Court then adjourned.

The Judge's Summing-up.

On resuming after the luncheon interval, the Judge summed up before a Court crowded with Europeans and natives.

His Lordship said that the assessors, in arriving at a verdict, must remember three things. On the one hand, they had a woman's honour at stake; on the other, they had the honour of a dead man at stake, a man who was not able to give evidence on his own behalf. Where the charge was murder, the prosecution must satisfy them beyond all reasonable doubt, that accused was guilty of the offence with which she was charged. Killing prima facie was murder, but the killing must be done with intention to kill, or if there was no intention of causing death, then the act must be an act which was done with the intention of causing bodily injury and the bodily injury must be sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. So that if they were of opinion that accused had no intention of causing death, they must accept implicitly her statement that she had no such intention. They must look on the act she had committed and the weapon with which she committed it in order to arrive at a conclusion as to whether the act which caused death was done with the intention of causing bodily injury. If they were satisfied that under normal conditions and without explanatory circumstances that that killing was done with the intention of killing, or was done with the intention of causing bodily injury, and such injury was sufficient to cause death, his Lordship would suggest that in that case the prosecution had convinced them beyond reasonable doubt that prima facie it was a murder. It was open to say that I can bring myself within certain exceptions, which the law says will acquit me of murder and reduce my charge to the minor offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. If accused was setting up that defence, the onus was on her, as much as the onus was on the prosecution, to satisfy them that it was a case of murder.

Three Lines of Defence.

His Lordship went on to say that the defence had taken three lines. The first was based upon exception one to section 300 of the Penal Code. The second line was based on exception two to the same section. The third line was that of insanity, based on section 84 of the Penal Code. Dealing with these, his Lordship quoted the first exception. Culpable homicide is not murder if an offender who is deprived of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, kills any other person by mistake, accident, etc. The provocation, his Lordship said, must not be sought for, or voluntarily provoked, as an excuse for killing or doing harm. Another point was whether the provocation, the second, was the provocation grave and sudden. If the provocation was grave and sudden, did it deprive the accused of self-control?

Dealing with the first question,

his Lordship said the alleged provocation was the attempted rape. A strong point in favour of the accused was that, within a short time and at the earliest opportunity, she made a complaint of alleged assault to her husband and Mr. Ambler. The Judge enumerated the things one would

look for in such a struggle as accused described, namely, disorder of furniture or dress and physical indications such as scratches, bruises on both the assailant and the assailed. Assuming the alleged provocation was found, his Lordship had no hesitation in saying that, offered to a virtuous woman, it would be sudden and grave. Was there anything to show it was sudden? This was difficult to decide. They had to consider whether there was a mutual appointment. Mr. Proudlock did not know of the intended visit of the deceased. Had it been proved there was a clandestine appointment, and had such an appointment been brought home to accused? The answer was a matter of inference.

His Lordship suggested looking at the matter in this way—was the visit during the husband's absence a mere coincidence, was there an opportunity of accused communicating with the deceased after her husband made the appointment to dine with Ambler, was the conduct of deceased in refusing the hospitality at Stene and rising abruptly from dinner, the conduct of a person who had, or had not, a preconcerted appointment?

His Lordship suggested that the appointment to which Steward referred was undoubtedly an appointment he had in his own mind, that he would call on Mrs. Proudlock that evening. Deceased did not on other occasions call casually after dinner. Accused could not communicate with the deceased in the Club on Sunday evening, because deceased had an appointment in mind at Stene that morning. A person often planned a visit unknown to the person to be visited.

The Degree of Provocation.

The Judge continued that if they found there was an appointment, they must find there was a making of such appointment consistent with a modest character. What was the probable object of making it? Was that compatible with the alleged attempt to ravish? Arrived at this stage, if there was provocation, was it reasonably capable of depriving accused of self-control? His Lordship reviewed the medical evidence, saying they should consider what to expect a person to do during the absence of self-control. They had to consider whether that deprivation lasted for the whole period during which accused fired six times. Regarding the right of private defence of the body, he asked, did the woman do more harm than necessary for the purpose of protecting her person?

In the case of the third exception, they had to draw the line between insanity as known to law, and hysteria or loss of self-control, or loss of reason, or loss of mastery of understanding.

Concluding, the Judge said there was not a little of evidence to prove that there was a liaison between accused and deceased. The assessors must make up their minds whether this woman had brought herself within any of the exceptions that would acquit her of the charge of murder. He finished by quoting authority to the effect that an accused person could be convicted of murder without the necessity of proving a motive.

The Sentence—Painful Scene.

The Court considered in public for three minutes and then the Judge asked Mr. Wise: Have you considered your verdict on the charge of murder?

Mr. Wise: My verdict is that she is guilty. The Judge put the same question to Mr. Kindersley and he said: I concur.

The Judge said: I concur. His Lordship seemed much affected and, after using smelling salts, said:—Ethel Mabel Proudlock, the assessors have found you guilty of the offence of which you are charged. I concur in that verdict. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?

There was no reply. The accused sat very still and white, clutching the rail of the dock.

The Judge: Do I understand you have nothing to say?

Accused nodded as if stricken.

The Judge: The sentence of the Court upon you is that you hang by the neck until you be dead, and God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

The accused's father slipped out of court and returned with the husband who had been waiting outside all day.

Prepaid

Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions, or \$3 for one week.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices or living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply BEX, P. O. Box 418. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1198]

HOUSE TO LET in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. [1194]

The accused then burst into tears and the couple embraced and kissed over the dock rail.

The Judge announced that a strong recommendation to mercy would be conveyed immediately to the proper quarter.

The accused collapsed on leaving the dock and a painful scene ensued in the ante-room later.

The question of carrying the capital sentence into effect will rest entirely with His Highness the Sultan of Selangor who will consider the recommendation for mercy with the State Council at Selangor, acting of course on the advice of the British Resident of that State. Should an appeal be made against the sentence, it would come before three or more Judicial Commissioners, who would consider the question both as to fact and law.

Notices

NOTICE.

HE Underigned have been appointed AGENTS for the GRESHAM FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, and are prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current Rates. DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [1198]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. ADOLPH HEINRICH ERNST SCHULDT and SCHULTZ SWART in the Firm of SCHULDT & CO. in Hongkong ceased upon the 1st day of May, 1911, and that Mr. GEORG WILHELM GUSTAV HANLING continues the business from that date upon his sole account. SCHULDT & CO. Hongkong, 19th June, 1911. 1203

CORONATION DINNER

will be served at THE KING EDWARD HOTEL, TO-NIGHT, the 29th instant, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

A Souvenir will be presented to every visitor as a memento of the occasion.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911. [1218]

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE OF NORTH BORNEO from 1st January, 1912, as set out hereunder:—

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan up to 12 o'clock Noon on the 1st day of October, 1911, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farm enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1912.

The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1912, 1913 and 1914; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The prices offered for the separate years should be framed on a sliding scale according to the number of coolies. The tenderer must also state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING and PAMU-NEONIS FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contract for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. GINN, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1912, 1913 and 1914, are those specified below, viz:—

For every 500 packets, 240 cts (for every 250 packets, 120 cts); for every 100 packets, 48 cts; for every 50 packets, 24 cts; for every 25 packets, 12 cts; for every 10 packets, 5 cts; for every 5 packets, 2 cts; for every 1 packet, 1 ct. Hongkong, 19th June, 1911. [1219]

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE, via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining, and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakiko Maru" (each 2,377 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare			Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.
\$40	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.			
	Dairen (").....A.E.			
Y14.95	" (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	6.00 a.m.	Sun.	Fri.
	Mukden (").....A.E.	1.50 p.m.	Wed.	
Y11.50	Changchun (").....Lv.	2.05 "	"	"
	" (Russian Train).....A.E.	8.30 "	"	"
R 9.60	Harbin (").....A.E.	*9.30 "	"	"
		*9.10 a.m.	Mon.	Sat.

State
 Ex-
 press
 for

Wa-
 gon
 Ex-
 press
 for St.

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

		Connecting at Harbin with	State Ex- press from St Pet'g.	State Ex- press from Moscow	Wagon Lit. from Mos- cow
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)....Lv.	* 11.20 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
	Changchun (")....Ar.	* 8.25 p.m.	"	"	"
Y11.50	(S.M.R. Train)....Lv.	10.30	"	"	"
	Mukden (")....Ar.	5.10 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
Y14.95	(")....Lv.	5.25	"	"	"
	Dairen (")....Ar.	1.30 p.m.	"	"	"
Y49.00	(Steamer)....Lv.	Noon	Wed.	"	Sun.
	Shanghai (")....Ar.		Fri.		

Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.

EXPRESS EXTRA FARE.....Y3.00 SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT.....Y5.00

TICKET AGENTS.—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. A. 1. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed. A. 1. & Lieber's

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [788]

JUST ARRIVED

PER S.S. "ARCADIA"

A NEW CONSIGNMENT

OF

TIMBU MATA CIGARS.

G. PRIEN,

Telephone 174. Hongkong Hotel Building.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [101]

WING HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1098]

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

Just the thing for a Picnic

A small cask of O. B. Beer

Fresh from the Brewery.

"Just Try It"

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S 'E' has maintained the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1910.

[28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911.

THE KING IS ON HIS THRONE.

The King has been crowned, and the day which has been eagerly looked forward to, for which preparations have been made, has passed, and with the passing of the week end will come again the splendour of our way. Of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, of the brilliant gathering of monarchs and their representatives, and of the huge enthusiastic sight-seeing crowds in England, scanty information will come to hand, but we know, full well, that the king went up to the "high places of the temple" to receive at the hands of the servants of the Master, the symbol of kingly dignity amid the plaudits of a loyal multitude. This is all we know, save that our home mails have told us of the rejoicings that have been planned and announced in every town and hamlet throughout the kingdom, ay, and the empire also.

We, in Hongkong, as His Excellency the Governor said at the public meeting yesterday, yield to no British community in our loyalty to the Crown, and every nationality has enthusiastically joined with us in our day of gladness. Communities differing in tastes and religions, have joined in common messages of loyalty and congratulation to the Throne, and then, with a charming idea to emphasize those messages, have submitted others of their own to the Governor to be sent forward to the King. Not the least pleasing of all was the graceful thought of the Chinese community, who decided to make their address, one of gorgeousness, befitting the occasion. The picturesque wording of their loyal message of congratulation, was beautifully embroidered, and bound in regal red and gold, meet for presentation to a King, by his Chief representative in Hongkong.

Equally pleasurable was it to see the manner in which other nationalities joined in the colony's rejoicings, and it was an agreeable sight to see the American delegation join, with those present in the St. Andrew's Hall, in giving three rousing cheers for the King; not cheers of mere courtesy but real clamorous vociferations, such as only friends know how to give. The meeting at noon was fully representative of the colony, and we feel sure that the well chosen words of His Excellency, reported in our columns, will be read with great interest, and endorsed by all loyal subjects. More especially will the announcement that the King intends to present to the Colony portraits of himself and his queen. Such is a mark of royal favour that might well please the inhabitants of the colony, and we hope that a fitting position will be found, where they will be of easy access for the general public.

The decorations suffered greatly because of the assiduous attentions of Jupiter Pluvius, and bold, blustering Boreas. However, much was done yesterday morning and, towards night, the City began to assume a gay appearance. As night fell lanterns began to glow and some very striking effects were produced. General festivities were kept up and those, who failed to attend the reception, kept the day in their own style.

We hope amid this merry making that the profound solemnity of the day was not lost, and we venture to ask our readers to give a sympathetic thought once and again, to a man, who needs their sympathy as much as the knowledge that they are happy in his accession. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a Crown" is a proverb all too true. Harnessed by cares of state, hampered by the limitations of etiquette, he still has power for good and evil, and it is the exercise of that power which makes the lot of King unenviable. The King is on his throne, "all's well with the world" and in the midst of our gladness, amid the noise of revelry, one thought should be turned to the man who, upon his shoulders, bears the burden of Empire. One thought of this nature will make the cry of "God Save the King" more pregnant with feeling, than all our loyal gaiety and rejoicing.

SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

MANILA'S CELEBRATIONS.

BRILLIANT GATHERINGS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, June 23, 0.25 a.m.

The streets in Manila were gay yesterday with Union Jacks.

In the morning a special service was held in the Episcopal Church the officiating clergyman being Bishop Brent.

At noon a reception was held at the Manila Club attended by a body of forty East Indians. The toast of "Their Majesties" was proposed by Consul-General E. A. Wilman and heartily responded to.

In the evening a ball was given at the same club and was one of the grandest functions of the year. It was attended by hundreds of all nationalities among whom were Governor-General Forbes, commissioners, justices, generals and consuls.

FIRE AT CORONATION RECEPTION.

IN SINGAPORE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, June 23, 1.20 p.m.

During the Coronation reception at Government House yesterday evening, fire broke out in the custodians' quarters, in the rear of the building. Two children were asleep in the quarters at the time, the parents both being engaged at the reception.

The police rushed into the burning house and rescued the children, after which the building was burned to the ground.

DAY BY DAY

A grand free Coronation matinee will be given at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

Coronation events in Hongkong will be exhibited in the Victoria Theatre at Sunday's matinee, 25th inst. Sunday night, Monday and Tuesday, 3 days only.

The ponies in the lantern procession last night were greatly frightened by the firing of the rockets in the Public Gardens, and nearly threw their fair riders to the ground.

New Matron.

We learn that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Miss E. Mather (Sister Edith) Matron in the Medical Department, in succession to the late Miss Barker.

Chilre Band.

In spite of the heavy rains, which fell on Wednesday evening, the Chilre band played outside the Central Market in connection with the Coronation celebrations and attracted a large crowd of spectators.

The Heat.

Hongkong residents, the older ones especially, have for a few weeks past complained bitterly of the for June unprecedented heat. We do not suffer alone. Chicago records the 17th of May as being the hottest on record in that city. Is Halley's Comet responsible for this touch of the burning brand?

Annual Tennis Match.

The tennis match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Ladies Recreation Club will be played on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 24th June, 1911.

The Teams will be:—Hongkong Cricket Club:—Lieut. Day, K.O.Y.L.I., Messrs. R. D. Stewart, R. Hancock, H. Hancock, C. T. Hise & R. J. Saunders. Ladies Recreation Club:—Capt. G. T. Brierley, R.G.A. and Messrs. M. R. Harris, C. E. H. Beavis, H. R. Halifax, R. F. O. Master & C. Wilson.

The match is to be decided by games each pair playing its opponents 6 games each side the net. On the conclusion of the match Miss Tomes has kindly consented to present the prizes to winners in the recent Tennis Tournament.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

CORONATION MORN IN LONDON.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.

Salutes fired from St. James Park and from the Tower announced the Coronation morn.

The weather promised well at four o'clock, although the sky was overcast.

The weather forecast was "cool, windy, showery." This caused a rush at Lloyd's yesterday to insure against weather risks.

There were clouds in the early morning, high in the air, but the weather was dry.

UNSLEPT LONDON.

London apparently had not slept during the night. The usually quiet city streets were alive all night long with singing crowds wending their way towards the route of the procession, and with the police and the troops moving into their positions.

The doors of Westminster Abbey were opened at half-past six o'clock. The route was thronged still with the greatest animation. There were streams of pedestrians and carriages. Now the sun broke through the fleecy clouds upon the decorative scheme which had been fully completed. The decorations conveyed the idea of an untarnished "Fairytland," beflowered, flossioned, garlanded and spanned by splendid triumphal arches. Everywhere there were flags flying.

In the wider spaces there were forests of white masts, bearing banners and noble designs, the whole a glorious FEAST OF COLOUR.

Amidst this sea of hunting the grey Abbey in its more austere surroundings, struck a distinctive note and made an appeal of its own.

Despite precautions, the pressure at Trafalgar Square was intense. The surging masses broke through the cordon, but the police were reinforced and quickly regained control.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener was a conspicuous figure in the vicinity of the Palace and the Mall. The troops made a gallant show.

It was a novel sight to see Peers and Peeresses, who, attired in their robes, had proceeded by river from Chelsea and disembarked on the Terrace of the House of Commons, walking in procession across the Palace Yards to the Abbey.

The stands were densely packed shortly after eight o'clock, when a shower came on, but there were bright gleams in the surrounding sky, when the Abbey closed upon a memorable assemblage of seven thousand people. Amongst the crowd were easily distinguishable judges, Bishops, well known Peers, representatives of art, science, literature and the drama; also members of the House of Commons who in Court dress or uniforms of local regiments, were seated in the north transept.

The north transept of the Abbey was filled with Peeresses, wearing their tiaras and holding the comparatively clumsy coronets in their laps.

The Peers who sat in the south transept placed their coronets under their seats like hats.

There was a great congestion of traffic outside the Abbey and the police had a difficult task in clearing the roadway. The press was greatest outside the Whitehall, and though the day was pleasantly cool and a brisk wind blowing, many women fainted and had to be attended to by nurses.

At half-past eight o'clock the route was closed. Shortly afterwards the first procession started, consisting of Royal Princes, and Envoys, in closed carriages, owing to a fine rain.

Consequently the crowd had difficulty in recognising the guests, but warmly cheered the German Crown Prince, Admiral Joubert of France, Hon. Hays Hammond of the United States, and the Japanese, Austrian and Italian representatives. Most of the guests wore brilliant uniforms. There were a number of Princes wearing robes, with the Orders of the Garter or of the Bath over uniforms.

In the second procession which left Buckingham Palace, were five carriages bearing members of the Royal family who were greeted with popular acclamations. The last carriage contained the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Princes Albert and George, all of whom were enthusiastically cheered throughout the length of the route.

The booming of guns announced that their Majesties had left in the third procession and by a happy coincidence as they left the palace, the rain ceased and the sun broke out.

Their Majesties were greeted by tremendous waves of cheering which were acknowledged by gracious bows and the happiest of smiles.

Lords Kitchener and Roberts appeared to be great favourites and were also treated to an ovation.

So great was the continuous throng of applause along the whole length of the route, that the volume of sound drowned the sound of the guns and the ringing of jaybells.

One mark of their Majesties' thoughtfulness which was much appreciated, was the fact that the state coach was so constructed that the Royal occupants were always clearly visible.

Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts rode immediately behind the Royal coach.

The Colonial and Indian escorts wore loudly cheered and the Indian cavalry gave a touch of magnificent colour to the procession.

As they neared the Abbey the sun went behind a cloud but happily no rain fell.

The various envoys attended by their suites entered the sacred edifice headed by the German Crown Prince and Princess who were conducted with great state to seats in the Choir.

They were followed by the Prince of Wales in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and his brothers who were attired in Highland costume. These Princes headed the procession of British royalties.

The Prince of Wales who came first bore in one hand a feathered hat and in the other his coronet. He walked up the nave and was conducted to a special chair, while the rest of the royal procession passed him, Princess Mary coming first with a long train of gold bordered velvet, bearing her coronet in her hand. As each passed, especially Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales bowed low acknowledging obeisance.

Their Majesties entered the Abbey, preceded by a procession of clergy, to the accompaniment of the singing of the choir.

The Queen with her girl train bearers and ladies of the Household first passed the great doors. Then followed the King, preceded by the Regalia, the Herald, and the great officers of state, followed, sat in the chair of state, and received recognition amidst a scene of the utmost grandeur and solemnity.

In the Abbey the King's Throne immediately faced the altar, whereon was placed an immense gold crown, with candle-sticks and vases, whilst to the right of the altar was a long table on which was placed a superb gold plate for the communion service. Two chairs of state in red leather stood upon the dais which was covered with a blue carpet. In the open space where the transepts meet were the choir, who shortly after all were seated began with the orchestra, "O God, our help in ages past," whilst the Regalia was solemnly conveyed from the altar to the robing room.

After the religious ceremony, the Archbishop of York preaching the sermon, the King took the oath and was anointed. Thereafter the Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the crowning ceremony, placing the Crown upon the King's head.

Thereupon the Abbey rang with cries of "God Save the King." Trumpets sounded, the guns on the Tower fired a salute, and joy bells rang everywhere. When the peals of the bells announced the crowning of the King, the crowds upon the stands in Parliament Square started singing the National Anthem, which was taken up by the crowds on every side and sang throughout London.

The King, sitting upon the Throne, received the homage of his subjects, firstly from the Archbishop of Canterbury representing the Church. Then followed the Prince of Wales, who touched the Crown and kissed the King's cheek. The King drew his son towards him and kissed him affectionately. The Princes of the Blood and the nobility followed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury afterwards anointed and crowned Queen Mary who then with the King partook of Holy Communion.

The final scenes in this imposing ceremony was the observance of the ancient custom of the royal offering of a pall and wedge of gold.

The solemn ceremony being completed their Majesties retired into a side chapel where they were robed in purple velvet.

On their reappearance and before leaving the abbey they were greeted with an ovation of deafening cheers.

Emerging from the Abbey the royal procession re-formed in Palace yard and commenced the return journey to the Palace amid continuous loyal greeting which were continued all the way.

SCENES IN LONDON.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 21, 3.40 p.m.

The crowds in London yesterday and yesterday, viewing the decorations and rehearsals of the illuminations, were unprecedented. In the evening, movement was practically impossible.

In the processional area the decorations arranged by the City authorities are novel and original. The decorations of private houses are unusually costly.

"SHAKESPEARE BALL."

A "Shakespeare Ball" held at the Albert Hall was attended by four thousand people all in Tudor or Shakespearean costumes, recalling the costliness and splendour of the most famous masques of the past.

Royalties and foreign Envoys attended the Ball after the State Banquet.

HONOURS LIST.

Mr. Max Mueller, British Attaché at Peking, has had conferred upon him the Companionship of the Bath.

STATE BANQUET.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and his son Prince Arthur of Connaught represented His Majesty at the state banquet at St. James Palace, which was attended by foreign royalties and envoys. One hundred covers were laid. Amongst those present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Hon. Andrew Fisher, Premier of Australia; Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand; General Louis Botha, Premier of United South Africa; Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland; Maharajahs Gwalior, Bikanir, Kuchbehari, and Pratapsing; Prince Thaisien; Mohamed Ali, Egypt; Des Jamarthkassa, Ethiopia.

Prince Arthur of Connaught led in Princess Higashi Fushimi; Prince Chakrabongsa of Siam took in Princess Alexander of Teck; Prince Higashi Fushimi the Grand Duchess of Hesse; Prince George of Greece, Lady Morris; Prince George, son of the Crown Prince of Greece, Mrs. Botha; Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Mrs. Fisher; Grand Duke Michael, Lady Ward; Prince George of Saxony, Mrs. Hays Hammond.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Prince of Wales dined alone at Buckingham Palace.

KING LAYS CORNERSTONE IN NEW-FOUNDLAND.

WORLDWIDE TELEGRAMS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, June 23rd, 3.30 a.m.

Telegrams have been received from all parts of the globe telling of the rejoicings at the King's Coronation.

On his return to Buckingham Palace the King touched the button which connected the cable to Newfoundland and thereby laid the cornerstone of the Newfoundland Deep Sea Fishermen's Home.

PRINCE OF WALES
CHEERED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, June 23rd, 3.30 a.m.

While thousands were thronging the approaches of Buckingham Palace in the evening, the Prince of Wales, in Naval uniform, waved his hand again and again from the top windows in response to the cheers of the crowd. He went from one window to another.

The crowd lustily sang "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

DIGNIFIED PROCESSION.

SERVICE ENCHANTING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, June 22, 8.50 p.m.

The first Royal procession which entered Westminster Abbey was a superb picture in a superb setting. It was one continuous stately movement; august, dignified throughout.

There was nothing tawdry; intensely dramatic, but nothing theatrical.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated with remarkable efficiency. He knew the whole service by heart.

The gown of the Queen was surmounted with diamonds at the neck, but she wore no ornaments in her hair.

The King, in his cap of state, recalled pictures of the Tudor Kings.

As the King passed the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught exchanged bows.

When he passed the Queen, husband and wife made deep reverence one to another.

The King made his responses in a loud resonant voice. The musical part of the service was enchanting.

ANointing THE KING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, June 23, 2.30 p.m.

The second and last essentials to the service were the anointing of the King and his crowning. The rites were performed with extraordinary solemnity.

His Majesty's demeanour was dignified in the extreme.

It was a glorious regal spectacle as the Sovereigns were robed and crowned, and gold circlets and glittering gems added to the splendor.

As they sat side by side there was a great sustained shout followed by a prolonged cadence "Long Live the King."

A consensus of opinion is that everything was perfect.

There was a memorable scene after their Majesties reached the Palace. They re-appeared on the balcony and acknowledged the joyous patriotic cheers and shouts of the multitudes.

They received an ovation which will never be forgotten, officers raised their swords aloft and the men joined in the cheers of the populace.

DAY BY DAY.

"Being holiday, the beggar's shop was shut."

A Chinese company is drawing crowded houses nightly at the Empire theatre.

A stowaway was brought before the court this morning and remanded until the Kitano Maru, the boat on which he gained a free passage, returns.

The police have every reason to be proud of their work yesterday. Seven cases of pocket picking were reported, and in six of these arrests have been made.

St. Andrew's New Organ. Invitations have been sent out by the Rev. H. O. Spink for the opening ceremony in connection with the new organ at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at 4.30 to-morrow afternoon.

Coronation Celebrations

A STRANGER'S IMPRESSIONS

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

ENGLISH "VARIETY OF TALENT AND CHARACTER."

Irrepressible Curiosity.

An Englishman, yet a stranger to the outpost of the British Empire, the key to the Far East, possessed by the greatest nation the world has known, I stepped ashore filled with an irrepressible curiosity, an insatiable appetite for the good things which the Colony placed upon the stranger's table.

National Esprit de Corps.
I had just digested and enjoyed the beauties of the place when preparations were commenced for the celebrating of that great event, the crowning of an English King. My thoughts quickly flew back to the time when our late King was crowned, and to the vigour which only the English know how to put into celebrations, when social distinctions, petty differences, and jealousies were submerged beneath a national esprit de corps, and the King's Coronation was upheld by high and low, rich and poor, in a manner that brought joy to the participants, and welded, indissolubly, patriotism to one's country and loyalty to one's King.

The Wrath of Defoe.
As such thoughts came to my mind, they were by an infection of remembrance, clouded somewhat by the words of Defoe, who in a moment of wrath said: "The Englishman is the mud of all races." The words awakened other thoughts of the early struggles of those nations who, seeking to conquer England, were, more or less, merged into one, and that one—the English. I make no attempt in my own words to defend the wrath of Defoe, but taking Emerson as our valiant knight, I will allow him to wipe off our escutcheon the marks of such a vitriolic statement. He said: "The English derive their pedigree from such a range of nationalities, that there needs a room and land-room to unfold the varieties of talent and character."

A Deserved Appreciation.
Thus we more clearly recognize the strides which, impelled by "varieties of talent and character" have been made by our race during the past century, and during the present hundred years, just commenced, we expect to see the English prestige still further advanced. King Edward VIII, Edward the Peacemaker, the first king of the twentieth century, accomplished much good, and following out the excellent work begun by his mother, he sought, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, to establish a world's peace. He smoothed over many difficulties, and this name, deservedly, will be handed down to posterity bearing the appendage—"Peacemaker."

"Fountain of Good."
One almost looks upon his death as untimely, but borrowing a phrase from that beloved Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, we make it applicable to our late King:—"Within is a fountain good, and it will ever bubble up, it thou wilt ever dig." As if following out this precept, commencing "Look within," our late King discovered his own wealth of good and the world has recognized his value. We look to his successor, and none doubts we shall not look in vain, for a continuance of the magnificent work laid down by his father.

Reflection.
King George, now established in all regal rights, has mounted the Throne amidst that pomp and splendour handed down through centuries—aye, ever since the world was created. The scene, as those know who witnessed the last Coronation, was gorgeous and devout. In the mind's eye one can see the magnificent procession and the crowded London streets and imagine the rejoicings that have taken, and are taking, place in the provinces.

Patriotism and Loyalty.
And here? We are a small part of the Empire, but small as we may be, our patriotism, our loyalty, is none the less great. We have subscribed our mites to a common fund to worthily uphold the occasion and, though, parenthetically, we see little result for our expenditure of 40,000 dollars, we have not failed in our intentions. We travel through the streets, attractive at all times, and now with satisfaction the efforts that have been and will be made to conform to the Central Governing Body's regulations as to the course our celebrations shall take.

Attractive and Impressive.
Everywhere we see the small and the larger lantern hanging in quiet compliance with requests, and colours blending harmoniously, adding to the festive air. Nothing seems lacking. In the day time the scene was attractive; when darkness supervened, impressive. The beauties of the subdued glow shed around by the Chinese lantern can never be appreciated by those at home. The City from the heights of the Peak seemed to be in possession of the elves associated only with enchanted and fairy lands. The triumphal arches which have been erected in Queen's Road, added to the deception, so readily accepted, and willingly, and help us to realise more fully the beauties of Hongkong as she appears when suddenly plunged into a festive garb.

Scene Effulgent.
Chinese accept, become impregnated with, our enthusiasm; it is contagious and in the effulgence of those they are infused with an unconquered energy, contrary to their phlegmatic character, and their feelings effervesce in a hundred and one ways. The Chinese cracker, how annoying at times, yet how welcome, held in close relation to the lantern as expressive of the country's character, was heard last evening, as for a long time it was never heard before, our splitting, in abundance; yet doubly welcome, for in its peregrinations as it wasted strength, it was in harmony with the boisterous feelings of both European and Asiatic.

Infectious Enjoyment.
Thus we see the City of Victoria as we gaze upon it from the heights of the Peak, and even when we descend into the City itself we are not disappointed, rather do we more fully appreciate the enterprise of our loyal community. We enter into the spirit, infectious and almost intoxicating, and ceasing to hold the reins tightly we suddenly abandon ourselves to enjoyment and, colloquially, let "ourselves go."

A Blaze of Colour.
It was impossible to restrain one's feelings; the streets, one blaze of colour, flags of all nations flying side by side in cordial greeting of our King, imbued one with happiness. Chinese, lovers of colour in almost every shade, were eager to hang out flags and to string numerous lanterns across the portals of their business houses. Children were shrieking with delight; their elders looking upon the whole pleasedly, and the usually solemn faces of the Chinamen wore smiles which betokened intense pleasure.

Influence of the Western Mind.
In places during the day time it was impossible to pass, men and women congregated, and enjoyed to the full that which they saw. Mingling freely with the crowd were Chinese ladies, whose presence out of doors at one time was prohibited, but now, thanks to the influence of the Western mind, they are privileged to enjoy fresh air and the attendant happiness. They delight in their freedom, so to speak, and their smiles showed an inward delight. Earlier I spoke of enchanted lands; yes, Hongkong was a land enchanted, and to give further colour to the illusion, strings upon strings of fairy lamps, such as decorate the English Parks when seasons of festivity demand, were hanging in Queen's Road.

Chinese Methods.
To describe fully and accurately all that one saw, that was impressive, not a few columns would

have to be devoted to that description, but a whole page. The English ride themselves that pageantry, and celebrations are "done" in a style which can only be emulated, not excelled; but the Englishman in China must to a certain extent conform to the Chinese method of decorations. He does so "right royally" and in helping the Chinese his efforts meet with greater success than otherwise he would have attained. And how exquisite the result. English decorations are quiet compared with Chinese; but, let us be fair, there is something in the Chinese festivities that fills one with a longing to do things and yet not knowing what to do.

Chinaman's Respect.
Admiring the scenery in Queen's Road, and it can aptly be described as scenery, for looking towards Government Offices, a back ground of green shrubbery completed an exquisite picture, one's attention was drawn to a procession passing along the road, headed by a person carrying a large calico flag, yellow in colour and bearing the word "Confucius."

Enquiries gave me the information that the participants were scholars in the Kowloon schools and followers of the great Chinese teacher. The procession passed quietly, but not without a great amount of attention being attracted. Confucius is a name which the Chinaman reveres; he was a great teacher of the mighty Empire, and his one great precept is echoed in our Christianity: "Do unto others as you would have others to do unto you" was the essence of his sentence, and the Chinaman pays him great respect.

Childhood Days.
Again we seek the Peak and gaze with friendly and interested eyes in the sports that were in progress amongst the Peak children. How delighted they were; how happy, how they rejoiced in taking part in the healthy British sports. They were thoroughly enjoyed by both old and young, and one could see the glow of health suffusing the cheeks of those who endeavoured to win the prizes. And followed a concert. How rapturous were the small members of the audience, how they enjoyed the concert. Childhood days, one was again compelled to admit, were the happiest, free from cares and troubles.

"God Save the King."
"God Save the King." These words echoed by British subjects the world over, are written in large letters on the hill side, and as darkness fell were illuminated, giving the message to all ships in the harbour and were capable of being read at Kowloon. How often these words were repeated, both at home and abroad, one can never say, but loyalty springs in every British breast, and where loyalty reigns these words are spoken, shouted and sung.

Promising Day.
It came as a shock to those who were awake at six o'clock yesterday morning to hear two guns fired in quick succession telling the public that the review had been postponed until four o'clock. The morning opened bright and apparently there was no reason why a postponement should be made. Nor was there. The promise of the early morning was fulfilled during the day and a much better day for the celebrations could not have been wished.

Venue in Harbour.
As was decided the day or night, of illuminations is to-night, but eager to test the brilliancy of their respective lanterns many firms made the little flame burn bright. It was a pretty sight to walk along the sea front and there view the extensive illuminations on craft of every kind, from the largest to the smallest. The British battleship, and the three gunboats, were brilliantly illuminated and presented an appearance at once attractive and delightful. Venice, with her streets of water, on which flit about the picturesque gondolas, was not to be compared with the Harbour last evening, when every boat seemed to take up the meaning of the words on the hill "God Save the King," and silently yet visibly show loyalty, patriotism.

London Outclassed.
London yesterday, we are assured, was a fairyland. About London there is too much that is prosaic, and even Hercules attempts to hide her large buildings and adorn her in a fairy garb can only meet with a certain amount

of success. Here it is not so. The very streets to the Western mind are streets of fairyland, and the harbour, illuminated as it was yesterday, added to the deception. In the background, as one stood on the Hongkong side, one could see the progress of the celebrations in Kowloon. There was a blaze of light issuing from that town's illuminations and sending out a glow against the sky which could be seen for miles round. Surmounted on a tripod arrangement was a Crown and round it could be seen thousands of Chinese and Europeans.

The Holiday Crowd.
Out on holiday a crowd can enjoy itself no matter in what country. And, as in England, a Chinese crowd, taken as a whole, is an orderly one. The people come out not to indulge, if it be an indulgence, in rowdiness, but to feast their eyes and satisfy themselves with the "sights," and to participate in the friendly jibes, often thrown out. Not for many months has one seen so many people on the streets at one time, and to do honour to England's King.

Kowloon to Yau-matli.
From Kowloon to Yau-matli there is not much ground to cover, but portions of the way in daylight are very pretty. Last evening the beauty of the scene was enhanced in no small measure, and again not despising the lantern, the trees helped in bearing a light burden. Imagination will serve the picture. Yau-matli too was in festive display and did her share in the celebrations.

Gorgeous Beauty.
The sight was one which could never be forgotten; a sight worth coming thousands of miles to see, for not only have we seen nature dressed as we have never seen her dressed before, but we have a greater conception of the Chinese mind, full of the love of the beautiful. One might feel inclined to say, surely, but when we take into consideration that China is a flower covered land, that gorgeous beauty is to be seen on every hand, is it not then a natural sequence that her flowers should have an influence on the mind? Flowers have an influence on the minds of all peoples, and the Chinese, making no exception, try to live in accordance with the brilliancy of her flowers.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

An Impressive Scene.

Yesterday morning on account of the postponement of the review, the first item on the day's programme was the service in the Cathedral, attended by H. E. the Governor and all the principal official and unofficial members of the community. The body of the church was full of worshippers and quite a number were accommodated in the baptistry and Chancel. From quite an early hour one and two had been entering the sacred edifice until, quite half an hour before the ceremony was due to commence, the interior was comfortably filled with gentlemen in uniforms and medals, and ladies wearing the most exquisite of toilettes. The sight was impressive, for Hongkong "had gathered there, her beauty and her chivalry" in the dim religious light, to join in a service of triumphant thanksgiving in which the pangs of joy mingled with a suppliant strain that the King might be so blessed to reign over us that his occupancy of the throne might be one more glorious page in the annals of a great empire. The chancel was choicely decorated with plants, while from the altar down the central aisle, was laid a crimson carpet as if the King himself were to be present.

During the assembly of the large congregation Mr. Denman Fuller delighted all ears with the majestic rendering of Elgar's "Imperial March" and other pieces including Wesley's "Choral Song and Fugue" and "Air and Variation" Smart.

As the bell ceased striking the hour of eleven the choir, headed by the Diocesan Lay Reader Mr. F. T. Lake, moved slowly up the aisle singing the grand old processional hymn "Oh God our help in ages past," and ushering in a large representative body of clergy among whom were: Revs. C. H. Hickling, W. W. Rogers, C. E. Shenn, A. B. Thornhill, C. E.

Thompson, W. H. Hewitt, O. N. R. Mackenzie, S. W. Payne, W. H. Foster, Pegg, H. O. Spink, Fok Tsing Shun, His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, Revs. Fong Yut San, A. D. Steward and F. T. Johnson.

On reaching the stalls and finishing the hymn, the choir sang the appropriate psalm "Laetatus Sum," Psalm 122, "I was glad when they said unto me: We will go into the house of the Lord," at the conclusion of which followed the Proper Lesson, 1. S. Peter ii 13-18, a passage which concluded with the words "Fear God, Honour the King."

The Rev. F. T. Johnson then addressed the following exhortation to the congregation:—
Brethren, I desire you to pray for the Church and people of this Empire, over which God has called him to bear rule; remembering especially the King's great need of God's most gracious favour and continual help. Then followed the Tally's Festival Litany intoned by the Rev. A. B. Thornhill, and the responses by the Choir.

The anthem was chosen from Psalm 26 verses 3, 6 and 7, set to music by Hopkins. The words were "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord: and so will I go to thine altar. For thy loving-kindness is ever before mine eyes: and I will walk in thy truth. That I may shew the voice of thanksgiving: and tell of all thy wondrous works."

In place of an address the Bishop proceeded to the Chancel steps from his throne, and made the following recital of the coronations and forms observed in the crowning of the King at Westminster:—
Brethren in the Lord, we thank God that this day, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter at Westminster, our Sovereign Lord, King George, is anointed and crowned, and the Queen with him.

And this is the manner of the Service that is there performed. I first the Archbishop of Canterbury, diverse great Officers of State going along with him, presents his Majesty, to the people, that they may recognize him, and acclaim him by their voices as their King.

II. Then after prayer to God; such as we ourselves have now made, the King takes a solemn Oath to govern his people according to the Laws and Customs of the Realm; to cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all his judgments; and to protect the Church.

III. Thereupon after solemn prayer for the presence and blessing of God the Holy Ghost, the King is anointed with holy Oil upon his head, his breast, and his hands, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; forasmuch as Kings, Priests, and Prophets of old were after this manner made and consecrated to teach and govern the people of Israel; and the Archbishop says over him this blessing:—
Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with the Oil of gladness above his fellows, by his holy Anointing pour down upon your Head and Heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your Hands: that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

IV. Then is his Majesty invested with the Emblems of his kingly state. First, he is clothed with royal vestments; and then he receives the Sword of Justice, brought from the Altar of God, and delivered to him by the hands of the Bishops; and when he is girded therewith, the Archbishop says:—
With this Sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order; that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue; and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come.

[Continued on Page 6.]

YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET THE BEST QUALITY

LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN

FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS, HARES

FROM

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED,

BUTCHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Today's Advertisements

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"HELLAS"

Captain Enik, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bill of Lading countersigned by the Under-signal.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex ss. "Nicomedia" from Havre.

"Sines" from Oporto.

"Stalock" from Stettin.

"Halburg" from Lubeck.

"Elben" from Christiania.

"Pall" from Stettin.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1911. [256]

Regular Steamship Service

to New York,

via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Minor Ports.)

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong,

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.

ss. "PATHAN" (Sailing on or about 24th June)

FOR HOSION AND NEW YORK.

ss. "LOVAT" (Sailing on or about 7th July)

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1911. [1188]

E. C. Wilks, M. I. Mech. E., A. M. N. A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1911. [1224]

P- PULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [84]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.

10, Queen's Road. [863]

Today's Advertisements

* 3EN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARIQ,"

FROM ANTWERP, LEITH, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signal on or before the 6th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1911. [1224]

THE CORONATION DRINK

IS UNDOUBTEDLY.

MOET & CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNES.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE CORONATION CELEBRATION.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1911.

Continued from Page 5.]

Then the King, rising from the chair of his Coronation, ungirds his sword, and going to the Altar, offers it there to God from whom he has received it.

After this the Armill and the Royal Robe are put upon him, with the prayer that the Lord his God may endow him with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high; that the Lord may embrace him with his mercy on every side, and clothe him with the robe of righteousness and with the garment of salvation.

Then the Orb with the Cross is given into his hand with these words: "When you see this Orb, thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

Then he receives the Ring, the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic Faith; and the Archbishop says:

"As you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever Amen."

Next he receives the Sceptre with the Cross, the ensign of kingly power and justice; and Sceptre with the Dove, the rod of equity and mercy, with the injunction:

"Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked; protect and cherish the just; and lead your people in the way wherein they should go."

And then the Crown is brought from the Altar after prayer to God; and the Archbishop reverently puts it upon the King's head.

And the people at the sight thereof with loud and repeated shouts cry, God Save the King. And after that, the Archbishop goes on and says:

God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works,

you may obtain the crown of an everlasting Kingdom by the gift of Him whose kingdom endureth for ever Amen.

Last of all, the Holy Bible is brought from off the altar, and delivered to the King by the Archbishop and Bishops with these words:

Our gracious King; we present you with the Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the Royal Law; these are the lively Graces of God.

V. The King having been thus mounted and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the Archbishop solemnly blesses him; and every part of the Benediction is followed with a loud and hearty Amen.

VI. And after this the King goes to his Throne, and is placed therein, with the prayer that God will establish his Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore; and the Bishops, the Princes, and the other Peers do their homage to his Majesty.

VII. Then follows the solemn anointing and crowning of her Majesty the Queen; and after that the King and Queen draw near to God's Holy Table to receive the Holy Communion, putting off their crowns before the Altar.

At the end of the great solemn service the Te Deum is sung, as a hymn of praise to Almighty God, who has shown mercy to our Sovereign and his people, in thus setting him on the Throne of his ancestors.

Pray we therefore, brethren, both now and in the days to come, that the same Lord God Almighty will by the continual assistance of his heavenly grace enable him to fulfil the high responsibility of his sacred trust.

Special prayers were then offered and the service concluded with the Te Deum sung to St. Andrew's setting in B flat, but before recessing the Choir sang three verses of the National Anthem.

Roman Catholic Service.

It was remarked in high quarters the other day, in connection with the religious part of the Coronation celebrations, that "all sections of the Christian Church,

with the exception of the Roman Catholic, were joining in 'and offering united prayer' for the King and for the Empire." The speaker's parenthetical observation is an unjust aspersion on the King's Catholic subjects and the Catholic citizens residing within His Majesty's vast dominions. The subjects of King George V. belonging to the Church claiming to be the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic yield to none in loyalty or devotion, and their services held at the Cathedral at Gloucester yesterday amply demonstrate that that loyalty and devotion and their reverence in their prayers during Mass for the King and Queen who were crowned at Westminster yesterday.

Seldom have we seen such a large and so representative a congregation as that which met at the Commemorative service at the Catholic Cathedral yesterday. And seldom has there been such an aggregation of Church dignitaries as that which assembled to officiate at the solemn service yesterday. None other than His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni officiated and he was assisted by both the procurators of the French Dominican Missions in the Far East. The full list of the participating clergy was as follows:—Celebrant, Bishop D. Pozzoni, Assistant, Mgr. P. de Maria; Diacon, Rev. L. Robert; Sub-Diacon, Rev. F. Noval; Master of Ceremonies for the Clergy, Rev. G. M. Spida; Master of Ceremonies for the Congregation, Rev. A. Phezek; a dozen other priests, French, Spanish and Chinese, also assisted.

The decoration of the interior of the building was simple and because of its very simplicity was effective. The only decorations on the altar were lighted tapers and flowers. At the extreme ends on either side of the tabernacle were the figures of two angels. The clergy were seated in the chancel; the reserved seats were placed below the communion table and they were occupied by members of the consular body and their wives, and the representatives of the Sister Services—the Navy and the Army. There was a Naval Contingent present drawn from the Portsmouth, Flora, Hardy and Thistle; a company of soldier

took their seats in the aisle. The northern transept was filled with girls from the French Convent. The southern was allocated to the girls of St. Agnes College who were accompanied by the Sisters of the Italian Convent. From the orphanage of the same Convent a large number of girls attended. There were over two hundred of them. The 500 odd boys from St. Joseph's English College took their seats also in this transept. The Chinese children from the Asilo de la Sta. Infancia were accommodated in the centre of the aisle, while the 80 more boys from the St. Louis' School were ranged in front of the Baptistry. The boys wore their coronation medals. Excepting for the allocations just mentioned, there were no other reserved seats.

The members of the Societade Philharmonica, conducted by Prof. F. F. Gonzales, rendered signal assistance in the instrumental part of the service. Rarely have they been heard to such advantage as they were yesterday. The consensus of opinion was that the "societade" rendered divine music divinely played at yesterday's service. They began with the Coronation March by Rich. Eilenberg and during Mass contributed also Andante Religioso (Francis Thome) and Largo a Mesto (Beethoven). The choral part was contributed by the Cathedral Choir strengthened by several friends. Mr. Baptista was the organist. They sang Veni Creator (German Coro) during Mass and Perosi's Sanctus.

Bishop Pozzoni officiated at the Mass and after pronouncing the last Benediction took the leading part also in the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During Benediction the following hymns were sung:—O Salutaris (Webb) Te Deum (Gregorian), Tantum Ergo (G. Mercanti), and Laudate Dominum.

When the religious part of the service was over the Choir, Clergy and Congregation sang "God Save the King," all standing.

It was a noteworthy fact and one that was generally commented upon by all as they left the Church that the singing of the National Anthem synchronised with the firing of the royal salute. The

first gun was heard to fire as the congregation began with the first words of "God Save the King."

The Parsee Service.

Almost all the members of the Parsee Community were present at their Club premises at the corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets at 4 p.m. in the afternoon to offer a special prayer in honour of this occasion, when after the religious service was finished, the following special prayer was recited by the Priest; the whole congregation during that time remained standing. On account of the recent sad death of their President Sir Hormusjee. Most of them did not enjoy the occasion so well as it otherwise would have been the case, but after reciting the prayers they quietly dispersed. The following is the translation of the special prayer in Gujarati:—Blessed be the name of Holy Abura-Mazda:—

1. Almighty Abura-Mazda, Holy, Heavenly, Pure; give ear, we beseech Thee, to the prayers of thy Mazda-yaonian servants, and satisfy us with Thy Mercy.

2. Receive our heartfelt thanks, O Almighty God, that Thou art pleased this day to set a peerless crown upon the head of our Gracious Sovereign, King-Emporer George.

3. Vouchsafe to him, Merciful Creator, Thy love, and grant unto him, with Thy abundant grace, the spirit of heavenly piety, as also Thy spirit of wisdom for his guide and Thy arm for his strength, so that in his godliness, and in his unfeigned spirit of wisdom and strength, Justice, Truth, Peace and Love may flourish in his days to promote the well-being, solidarity and unification of his various subjects of all classes and creeds.

4. We Pray unto Thee, O Merciful Mazda, to bestow upon our illustrious Sovereign splendour, glory, health, vigour and victoriously of body, wealth which may bring all prosperity, a long line of descendants gifted with intelligence; a long life, and the best, brilliant and glorious life of the Pious.

5. We beseech Thee, O Bounteous Giver of all Good, to be

favourable to our ruler, and to bestow of Thy bounty upon his household the full blessings of the annihilation of famine and pestilence wherever prevailing in his wide dominions, and to endow, in his vast Empire, the happiness and cheer of fruitful peace and gladness plenty.

6. We supplicate Thee, O Merciful Creator, to crown the fulness of his days with the fulness of Thy divine blessings, grace and love, and receive our humble prayers. O Almighty God, that these and all Thy other gifts may be long continued, and crown him with immortality in the life to come.

7. Listen, we pray Thee, to this earnest invocation of Thy servants of the Zoroastrian faith in Hongkong, and grant us our wishes.

8. Merciful and Gracious Abura-Mazda, we again beseech Thee to give ear to our prayers and to extend Thy divine blessings, favour and love, out of Thy bounteous grace, upon our Gracious Queen Mary.

9. Grant her a long life, send her help from Thy holy place and so inspire her, in conjunction with her Royal Consort, with virtue and piety, that she may be a fruitful source and a grant exemplar thereof to all Thy people under her care to their spiritual welfare and temporal interests.

10. So we give Thee thanks, for ever, and let our cry come unto Thee.—AMEN.

Jewish Service.

A special Coronation service was held yesterday in the Synagogue, when the following prayer was offered after the Ark had been opened:—

Almighty God and everlasting King! From the place of Thy habitation Thou lookest upon all the indwellers of the earth. By Thee kings reign and princes rule. Thou establishest their throne, and in Thy hand is their glory and their majesty. Thou hast set Thy servant, King George, upon the throne of his fathers. Thou knowest his heart, that it has ever been his desire and happiness to seek the welfare of his people.

Behold, the day hath come that we looked for: we have seen it the day on which he has been anointed King; when the crown of sovereignty has been placed upon his head, the day when he lifted up his hand to heaven and took the oath, that he would rule over his people according to the Statutes of the realm; and cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be executed in the land.

Therefore we have come into Thy house, and worship toward Thy holy temple. Hearken unto the voice of our cry, our King and our God, for unto Thee do we pray. May it please Thee, to bless our Sovereign Lord the King, O God, save the King! May the King live! May the King live for ever; May Thine arm strengthen him to bear the heavy yoke of governance. Even as Thou hast set a diadem of fine gold upon his head, so crown him with honour and glory; with mercy and loving-kindness. Anoint him with the oil of gladness. Vouchsafe unto him the spirit of wisdom and understanding; the spirit of knowledge and fear of Thee, so that all the nations that dwell beneath his sceptre, the sceptre of righteousness, may abide in peace and tranquillity.

Pour out the riches of Thy heavenly goodness upon Queen Mary, who standeth at the right hand of the King in gracious majesty. Verily on her tongue is the law of kindness. Her eyes are upon the poor and upon those that are bruised in spirit. Her heart goeth out unto those that are stretched upon the bed of languishing. Give her the desire of her heart, and do not withhold the request of her lips. Bless the Queen Mother, Her Apparent, and all the members of the Royal House.

Withdraw not, we beseech Thee, Thy loving-kindness for this realm. Shie'd the indwellers thereof. Remove from them pestilence, sword, famine and sorrow. Speed the days when peace will flourish throughout the world, when the earth will be full of the knowledge of Thee, as the waters cover the sea. Amen.

Prayer for the King and the Royal Family.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

There is

Nothing better than the best,

We keep it, Do you want it?

FOUR BRANDS!

FOUR PRICES!

FRESH, SWEET, FIRM & COLD AS ICE.

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD

THE Hongkong Hotel CAFE

WILL OPEN VERY SHORTLY.

May He who giveth salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes, Whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, Who delivered His servant David from the hurtful sword, Who maketh a way in the sea and a path in the mighty waters—may He bless, protect and exalt our Sovereign Lord, King George, Our Gracious Queen Mary, Alexandra the Queen Mother, Edward, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

May the Supreme King of Kings in His mercy preserve the King, guard him, and deliver him from all trouble, sorrow and hurt. May He make his enemies fall before him; and in whatsoever he undertaketh may he prosper. May the Supreme King of Kings in His mercy put a spirit of wisdom and understanding into his heart and into the hearts of all his counsellors, that they may uphold the peace of the realm, advance the welfare of the nation, and deal kindly and truly with all Israel. In his days and in ours may Judah be saved and Israel dwell securely; and may the Redeemer come unto Zion. O that this may be His will, and let us say, Amen.

The Ark was then closed.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Immediately following the service in the Cathedral, a meeting was held in the St. Andrew's Hall to ratify the telegrams, that it was proposed to send to their Majesties on behalf of the different sections of the community.

On the proposal of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, H.E., the Governor took the chair being supported by his two Aides de Camps. The meeting was attended by a very large number of Hongkong's principal inhabitants, both Chinese and European.

His Excellency said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—To-day in both hemispheres, in every part of the world and on every sea, where the British flag flies, the subjects of our king unite to do him homage to testify their loyalty and to reverently and earnestly express their hopes that his reign may be long and prosperous and peaceful. To-day the Crown of his ancestors is placed upon his head—that crown which is the symbol

and bond of unity of the whole Empire in the historic building where a long line of British Kings have been crowned with all the pomp and rites of olden times and tradition. We in this colony of Hongkong yield to no British community in our loyalty and we are celebrating this historic event with rejoicing, and with prayer. We desire to transmit to His Gracious Majesty the loyal congratulations and heartfelt wishes of his subjects here and all the residents in this colony. I have asked you therefore to meet together in this public hall that you may hear and endorse the telegrams and addresses it is proposed to send to the Legislative and Executive Councils, who represent the Government, official and unofficial, have in joint session with his Majesty's judges agreed to the following form of words:—

"The Executive and Legislative Councils and judges of Hongkong, on behalf of Your Majesty's subjects in the Colony, beg most humbly to offer their loyal and respectful congratulations to you on the occasion of the Coronation of Your Majesty as King and Emperor and of Her Majesty Queen Mary. We pray that the event which is celebrated to-day may inaugurate a long and glorious reign for Your Majesties and an era of happiness, prosperity and honourable peace for Your Majesty's Kingdom and Empire."

The Coronation Committee on behalf of the whole community of every race and nationality have submitted to me the following and inspired wisdom have intimated for despatch to the King:—His Majesty's subjects in Hongkong present their loyal homage to the King, and the people of other nationalities with subjects of red and yellow, black in the borders of the Colony join with them in offering respectful congratulations to Their Majesties and in wishing them a long and happy reign.

The Chinese community propose to entrust to my hands to be laid before the King Emperor on the occasion of his coronation at Delhi—which I am invited to attend—a beautifully embroidered scroll expressing their loyalty and good wishes. It will be read by Mr. Ng Hon Sz and an English trans-

lation will be read by Mr. Chan Kai Ming. The Parsi community have submitted a telegram which they desire to send, and which is as follows:—The Parsi Community of Hongkong desire, on the occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, to renew their assurances of loyalty and attachment to the Throne, to offer their respectful congratulations and to wish Their Majesties a long and glorious reign.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that the expressions of loyalty and the sincere wishes for a long life and prosperity, which these telegrams and addresses convey, meet with the cordial approval of every member of the community. I will ask you to raise your hands in token of consent. I will ask Mr. Ng Hon Sz to read the address in Chinese and Mr. Chan Kai Ming to read the translation. The translation was as follows:—

To His most Gracious Majesty George the Fifth by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Supreme Lord in and over the Colony in Hongkong and its Dependencies. Whereas upon this 22nd day of June in the year 1911 Your Majesty George the Fifth, has been crowned King of Great Britain with a ritual most august and with ceremonies most perfect, we now do homage to Your Majesty, whose brilliant genius and inspired wisdom have inherited the royal diadem in wide empire over dominions in Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia, to the great comfort of your people of red and yellow, black and brown, as well as of the white with them in offering respectful

congratulations to Their Majesties and in wishing them a long and happy reign. The Chinese community propose to entrust to my hands to be laid before the King Emperor on the occasion of his coronation at Delhi—which I am invited to attend—a beautifully embroidered scroll expressing their loyalty and good wishes. It will be read by Mr. Ng Hon Sz and an English trans-

lation will be read by Mr. Chan Kai Ming. The Parsi community have submitted a telegram which they desire to send, and which is as follows:—The Parsi Community of Hongkong desire, on the occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, to renew their assurances of loyalty and attachment to the Throne, to offer their respectful congratulations and to wish Their Majesties a long and glorious reign.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that the expressions of loyalty and the sincere wishes for a long life and prosperity, which these telegrams and addresses convey, meet with the cordial approval of every member of the community. I will ask you to raise your hands in token of consent. I will ask Mr. Ng Hon Sz to read the address in Chinese and Mr. Chan Kai Ming to read the translation. The translation was as follows:—

To His most Gracious Majesty George the Fifth by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Supreme Lord in and over the Colony in Hongkong and its Dependencies. Whereas upon this 22nd day of June in the year 1911 Your Majesty George the Fifth, has been crowned King of Great Britain with a ritual most august and with ceremonies most perfect, we now do homage to Your Majesty, whose brilliant genius and inspired wisdom have inherited the royal diadem in wide empire over dominions in Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia, to the great comfort of your people of red and yellow, black and brown, as well as of the white with them in offering respectful

congratulations to Their Majesties and in wishing them a long and happy reign. The Chinese community propose to entrust to my hands to be laid before the King Emperor on the occasion of his coronation at Delhi—which I am invited to attend—a beautifully embroidered scroll expressing their loyalty and good wishes. It will be read by Mr. Ng Hon Sz and an English trans-

The Crown, which this day give him, crowns his reign. As the spring-season crowns the youthful year: And, where the sunshine of his presence smiles, Joy thunders out a greeting. Therefore, we, Raising pure hands in homage, pray that all The inmost fragrance of delight may please The Mighty Prince, our Monarch: Even we, Who dwell upon this Isle of Fragrant Streams And gaze upon His splendour and are near To His compassion, now invoke in song The fulness of all blessings on His reign.

All the Chinese subjects and Chinese residents in Hongkong with uplifted hands and bowed heads dutifully present this address.

Dr. Ho Kai then formally presented the scroll, which was bound in a handsome red morocco cover with heavy gold corners, to His Excellency with the request that he would lay it before the King at Delhi.

The meeting closed with His Excellency calling for "Three Cheers for the King" which were enthusiastically given.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

AT HAPPY VALLEY.

It had been arranged that a grand review of the Naval Brigade and Garrison troops should be held at Happy Valley at eight o'clock in the morning, but owing to the unpropitious state of the weather on the previous evening certain provisions had to be taken in view of a possible postponement. It was arranged that, if the meteorological prospects in the morning were unpromising, two guns should be fired in rapid succession at ten minutes to six o'clock. Just at the stated time, the rain was coming down in torrents and a high wind testified to the near proximity of a typhoon of sorts.

It was not, therefore, a matter of much surprise when the two

guns, signalling the postponement of the review till later in the day, banged off one after the other.

Meanwhile, the troops, who were to go on parade, were all in readiness at their various headquarters. The Volunteers mustered in strong force at their Drill Hall, but, like the rest, had to disband. As the weather cleared up in the course of the day, the review, as pre-arranged, took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. By this time the rain had ceased and although the sky was overcast by heavy black clouds, the atmospheric conditions were almost ideal for a review of troops.

At the afternoon muster, the Volunteers did not assemble in sufficient strength and the Commandant reluctantly decided that the Corps should not take part in the review.

One consoling fact about the postponement was that it gave full opportunity to the public to witness a most inspiring and imposing military spectacle—one of the finest ever seen in Happy Valley. The spectators numbered five or six thousand. The regimental detachments began to arrive on the Race Course about three o'clock, the Indian battalions being the first to make an appearance.

Review Order.

The saluting base was situated in front of the grand stand, with enclosures on either side for the accommodation of officers, heads of departments, non-commissioned officers and their families and the general public. The Naval Brigade and Garrison troops were drawn up in line of quarter column facing the grand stand in the following order, from left to right, with the massed band and pipes in the rear of the centre of the line:—

A.—Naval Brigade under the command of Commander L. A. B. Donaldson. Detachments from ships in harbour of seamen and Royal Marines.

B.—Royal Artillery Brigade, commander Lieut.-Col. G. D. Chamier, C.M.G., No. 83 Coy. R.G.A., No. 87 Coy. R.G.A., No. 88 Coy. R.G.A., No. 1 Coy. H.K.S.B. R.G.A., No. 4 Coy. H.K.S.B. R.G.A., No. 5 Coy. H.K.S.B. R.G.A.

C.—Royal Engineers, commander Major G. R. S. Chalfield, No. 25 Coy. R.E., No. 40 Coy. R.E.

D.—Infantry Brigade, commander, Lieut.-Col. L. A. H. Hamilton, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., 8th Rajputs, 120th Baluchistan Infantry. The field guns were formed up on both flanks of the line, in position on the sand track, those of the Naval Brigade on the right and those of the H.K.S.B. R.G.A. on the left of the line of the quarter columns, facing outwards.

State of Parade.

Following was the state of parade:—

Royal Navy.....	513
Royal Marines.....	176
R.G.A.....	407
H.K.S.B., R.G.A.....	209
Royal Engineers.....	175
K.O.Y.L.I.....	422
8th Rajputs.....	708
120th Baluchis.....	713

Total 3,468

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

At four o'clock His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, attended by Captain Taylor, A.D.C., and Captain Simpson, P.S., rode up to the saluting base and was received with a Royal Salute, the naval guns firing the first seven guns, the Garrison Artillery following with seven more, and the naval guns completing the 21.

The Union Jack was broken on the flagstaff as the first round of the artillery salute was fired. Then followed the order to present arms while the massed band played the first six bars of the National Anthem. At the saluting base His Excellency was met by Major-General C. A. Anderson, Commanding the Forces, who was accompanied by Colonel W. R. St. John, C.R.E., Major Fullock, D.A.A., Q.M.G., Captain Grotton, A.D.C., and Commodore C.G. Eyres, R.N. Accompanied by the staff, His Excellency rode down the ranks and inspected the troops, after which he returned to the saluting base to witness the march-past. This movement was carried out with much precision, the Naval Brigade leading the way to the strains of the massed band and pipes.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

Whisky

to suit

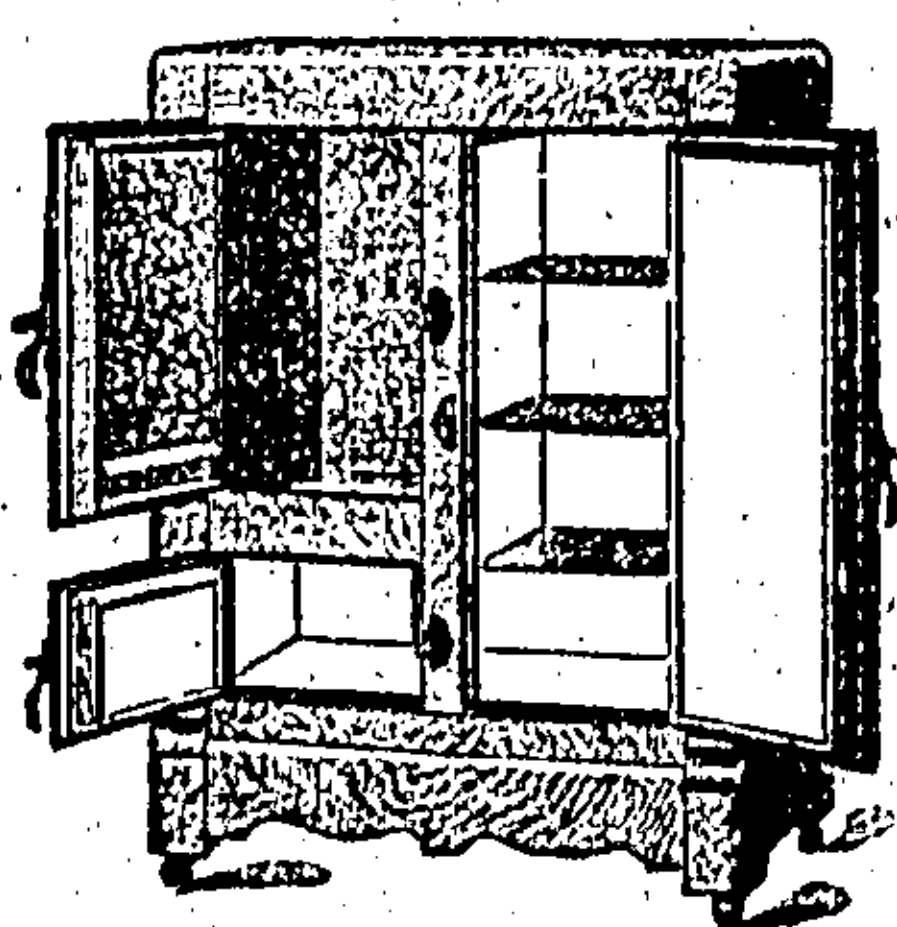
Local

Climatic

Conditions.



The only
Whisky
with a
Reputation
for
Consistency
of Quality



WHAT, HOT?

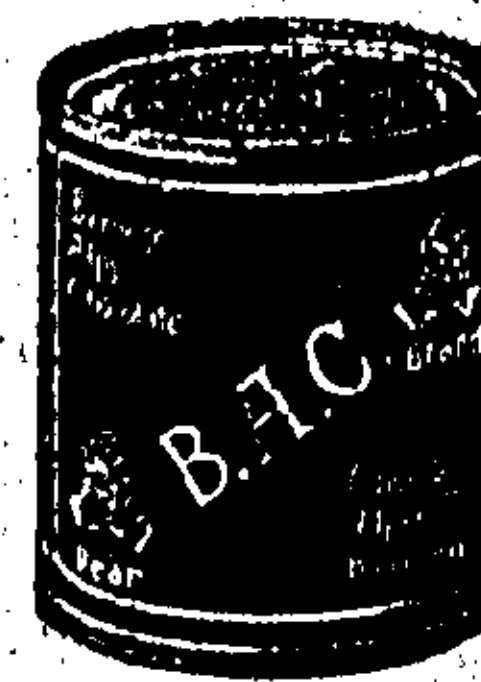
NO FEAR,

IF YOU HAVE THIS

ICE BOX.

TO BE HAD IN ALL SIZES.

THIS IS THE
ONLY



B R A N D.

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK
COMPANY.

Once Tried,
Never Denied!

TRY IT!

DRUMHEAD SERVICE.

After the march past the native troops moved to the north end of the Race Course and formed three sides of a square—north side H.K.S.B. R.G.A., east side 8th Rajputs, south side 126th Baluchistan Infantry, the open side being to the west.

The British troops formed three sides of a square composed of the R.G.A. and R.E. on the eastern side opposite the flagstaff, the northern side composed of the Naval Brigade, and the southern side of the 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. the open side being on the side of the flagstaff.

When the squares had been formed, His Excellency the Governor read an address to the British troops, after which an impressive drumhead service was held, conducted by the naval and military chaplains. The service opened with the singing of the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," to the accompaniment of the regimental band, the spectators joining heartily with the troops in singing this grand old song of praise and supplication, to which the encircling hill of Happy Valley sent back a rolling echo. After the reading of lessons and the delivery of prayers, the band struck up the National Anthem and the whole assembly joined in singing "God Save Our Gracious King." Three cheers for the King were also given by the Indian contingent.

His Excellency and the staff then rode off the field, returning to the city by way of Morrison Hill Gap and Queen's Road to Royal Square. The troops followed the same route and after passing through Royal Square, each detachment marched back to its own headquarters and disbanded. The route was lined by thousands of spectators.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

It was a happy thought which prompted His Excellency the Governor to extend a general invitation to the Colony's residents. Ever courteous and considerate towards the cosmopolitan community over which His Excellency presides, he generously threw open the door of Government House to any who might care to express his loyal sentiments towards the English reigning monarch in a tangible manner. Needless to remark, His Excellency's hospitality was fully taken advantage of and when His Excellency has the various signatures bound in a volume which he intends preserving as a souvenir of the occasion, he will find in it a goodly number of names. As the guests streamed into Government House, His Excellency received their felicitations, after which they passed into the well-kept grounds facing the harbour. The scene here was truly enchanting. In the subdued light of a warm summer evening, the air was filled with a soft glamour by myriads of lights—in the trees, on the walls, in fact, here, there and everywhere. On the north face of His Excellency's dwelling, overlooking the harbour, were electric devices representing the Crown, Prince of Wales' feathers, with the initials "G.R." on either side. To gain an idea of the lavish display of bright, red lanterns, it will suffice to say that the outline of the north front of the house, arches and cornices were picked out with no less than 1,000 lanterns. And among all these moved a living throng of all races and all nationalities. The bright uniforms of the officers relieved the sombre attire of the civilians and the whole effect was indeed entrancing. From Government House, the crowd passed on into the Botanic Gardens, which had been transformed for the eventful occasion into a veritable fairyland. On the terraced slopes of the gardens, hung bright lanterns in unending rows and the incessant croaking of the frogs in the waters of the fountain helped to almost convince one of Arcadian bliss. The fireworks display was entrusted to our friends the Japanese community. With their exquisite taste for which they are so noted and their artistic sense of beauty, they gave a finished display of fireworks such as is seldom seen in the Colony. With graceful precision, rockets were sent up in the air all through the evening and while in mid-air they exploded and assumed all sorts of

shapes and forms at which every one gazed with expressions of wonderment. Bright tongues of flame bisected and trisected each other in the air with lightning rapidity. During the evening, an amusing contretemps occurred. At a given signal, the words "God Save the King" and the Crown were to flash forth to view in large electric letters. All went well with the exception of the letter "D," which failed to flash. With bulldog pugnacity, however, the men stuck to their guns and in the space of a few moments the offending letter triumphantly flashed to view in solitary splendour.

The full programme of fireworks was as follows:—

Set Pieces.

1. "God Save the King" and Crown. (The characters in different colours total length 360 feet by 30 feet) 9.30 p.m.
2. Waterfall and Carp 9.45 p.m.
3. Wistaria and Peonies 10.00 p.m.
4. Union Jack and six Revolving Wheels 11.15 p.m.
5. Fighting Boes 11.30 p.m.
6. Twenty Stars 11.40 p.m.

The following rockets were sent up at one minute interval throughout the evening. The number corresponding to the rocket were displayed at the N. E. corner of the Gardens.

Rockets.

1. Silver Stars.
2. Evening Glory.
3. Stars and Planets.
4. Crystal Palace.
5. Chrysanthemum.
6. Variable Stars.
7. Autumn Night Garden.
8. Blazing Stars: red & green.
9. Green dew drops.
10. Artificial flowers.
11. Chrysanthemum in the Milky Way and connected Stars.
12. Divine light.
13. Golden Flowers.
14. Dew drops and playing dragon.
15. Shooting Stars (five colour).
16. Shining Flash Lights.
17. Yellow dew drops.
18. Green rays and Stars.
19. Willow tree and Fireflies.
20. The tail of a Peacock.
21. Blossom of Chrysanthemum.
22. Attractive night.
23. Blue rays and Stars.
24. Dragon ascending to Heaven.
25. Rising Sun.
26. Coloured Rocket.
27. Golden Rocket.
28. Daisies.
29. Growing Flowers.
30. Floral beauty.
31. Illuminations.
32. Frosty night.
33. Showers of Flowers.
34. Chrysanthemum and Lanterns.
35. Twinkling red dew drops.
36. Blazing white and red lights.
37. Beautiful garden.
38. Mount Fuji.
39. Cluster of five coloured Stars.
40. Dragon under brilliant light.
41. Blossom of Chrysanthemum and green lights.
42. Broad daylight.
43. Grape vine.
44. Glory of the Town.
45. Bursting light and tri-coloured Stars.
46. Evergreen.
47. Dawn of Spring.
48. Bright Moon after thunder-storm.
49. Magician in the Heavens.
50. Purple lights.
51. Jewels.
52. Green Stars.
53. Bright world.
54. Floral beauty and green flash.
55. Pine tree among snow.
56. Flower wheel.
57. Green decoration.
58. Sprinkling light.
59. Red twinkling light.
60. Insignia of an Honorary Order.
61. Aerial glory.
62. Floral beauty.
63. Bouquet of Chrysanthemum.
64. Radiating lights and firing.
65. Shooting Stars.
66. White Peony.
67. Willow tree.
68. White Chrysanthemum.
69. Glorious light and variable torches.
70. Magic flash.
71. Green Stars.
72. Colour exhibition.
73. Offspring of heaven.
74. Pine tree.
75. Flower basket.

76. Tri-coloured Stars.
77. Autumn.
78. Cherry blossoms.
79. Chrysanthemum with leaves.
80. Variable Chrysanthemum.
81. Autumn flower and three torch lights.
82. Meteors.
83. Changing wheel, green to red.
84. Daisy.
85. Five coloured balls.
86. Scattered Cherry flower.
87. The Lily.
88. Chrysanthemum and five lights.
89. Peony and seven magic lights.
90. Bengal lights.
91. Thousands of Butterflies.
92. Flower wheel.
93. Lanterns and Chrysanthemum.
94. Golden globes.
95. International signals.
96. Red darts.
97. Heavenly glory.
98. Handsome flowers.
99. Spring fields.
100. Green pine.
101. Rubies.
102. May blossom and hanging lights.
103. Luxury of gold.
104. Moonstone.
105. Coloured flash.
106. Golden Stars.
107. Scattered Stars.
108. Red and Green decorations.
109. Illumination.
110. Mount Yoshino.
111. Exhibitions of flowers.
112. Moon after Storm.
113. Fighting bees and peony.
114. Whirling fire.
115. Strange Stars.
116. Meteors.
117. Garden of Peony.
118. Fire exhibition.
119. Flower and Full Moon.
120. Bright world.
121. Decoration.
122. Bright Stars.
123. Boni Kamiko.
124. Variable flash.
125. Yellow dew drops.
126. Beauty of Autumn.
127. Flower.
128. Parting Dragon.
129. Shining Stars changing light.
130. Golden Cherry.
131. Green Stars.
132. Chrysanthemum and two coloured Stars.
133. Arashi Yama Cherry Blossom.
134. Purple flash.
135. Lily.
136. Artillery fire and Signal.
137. Different kinds of Chrysanthemum.
138. Tatsutagawa Maple tree.
139. Magic lights.
140. International signals.
141. Gold and Silver.
142. Brilliant world.
143. Mount Fuji.
144. Five coloured Balls.
145. Stars radiating green light from centre.
146. Silver light.
147. White and red Stars.
148. Flower along the beach.
149. Chrysanthemum.
150. Floral beauty of Botanical Garden.
151. Elegant Chrysanthemum.
152. Bouquet.
153. Shooting Stars.
154. Glorious night.
155. Coronation Lantern.
156. Fire wheel.
157. Cherry blossom.
158. Silver dew.
159. Flower show.
160. Bright moon.
161. Changeable Stars.
162. Tamarisk.
163. Chrysanthemum.
164. Monster light.
165. Grand decoration.
166. Changing flash.
167. Bright night.
168. Glorious planets.
169. Five coloured Stars.
170. Juggler's light.
171. Chrysanthemum and five coloured mixed balls.

AT THE SCHOOLS.

In all the schools in the Colony yesterday, the scholars were entertained in honour of the occasion, and a special address prepared by His Excellency the Governor was read to the pupils. After this came the presentation of the Coronation medals, followed by sports, games, and refreshments.

Entertainment at Queen's College.

Yesterday was a gala day for Queen's College. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and greenery. Mr. E. A. Irving, the director of education, opened the proceedings by reading the Governor's address to the students. The pupils were then entertained in the spacious hall to a Chinese dinner during which the headmaster read an autograph letter from H.E. the Governor, thanking the masters and the boys of the College for the letter congratulating him on his promotion to G.O.M.G. Medals were presented and the groups were photographed. The proceedings terminated by firing a quantity of crackers.

St. Joseph's College.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, 400 boys from the College assisted at a special service in the R. C. Cathedral. The full orchestra and College choir under the able management of Mr. O. Baptista, Mr. F. Gonzales and Rev. Bro. Dominicus were in attendance.

At 4 p.m. in the school refreshments were served to all the students. Special arrangements had been made to accommodate 510 boys on the occasion. The large hall of the College and all the verandahs were tastefully decorated, while special musical selections were rendered during the feast. All the students then assembled in the College hall where His Excellency's address was read by the Headmaster, and each boy received a handsome medal of Their Majesties as a souvenir of the occasion. Select patriotic songs were sung, and thus a most enjoyable and red letter day was fitly closed.

By night the front of the College overlooking the city and harbour will be illuminated with Japanese lanterns. There are few buildings in the Colony that have a more favourable situation, or that lend themselves so admirably to a display of this nature. Its position on a height near the R. C. Cathedral is unique. The legend "God Save the King" will be emblazoned across the front of the building in huge red letters, while on each wing there will appear a five-pointed star worked in different coloured lanterns—the whole surrounded by a cross of noble dimensions, standing between the letters "G.R." each 15 feet high. During the day the College will assume its festive garb, and will no doubt present a very pretty appearance in its gala dress of flags and festoons.

Ellis Kadoorie College.

On the morning of the 22nd the boys assembled, at the usual hour, in the central hall which had been tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens on the previous day. The coronation address was read and the medals distributed by Mr. Lau Chi Pak, the latter being promptly donned by the boys. They were then arranged in their several classes and marched in procession to the Leung Wing Wharf where the S.S. Hoi Ming was waiting to carry them round the island. The leading boy carried the school flag while a class banner was borne at the head of each class. The departure both from the school and wharf was made to the accompaniment of the usual salvo of crackers. During the trip the boys were amused by a Chinese band and a theatrical company engaged for the day. At Stanley they disembarked and lunch was provided. Sports and games were then instituted, prizes being given to the winners of the several competitions. When the Hoi Ming returned to Victoria that evening at 8 p.m. the seven hundred odd boys who had made the trip, though doubtless tired were undoubtedly happy.

At night the name of the school and its emblem blazed forth in gigantic characters on its roof.

THE FISH LANTERN PROCESSION.

Special Article.

It is a strange fish out of the sea than ever was in it. That is, in our representative's impression after viewing the Fish Lantern procession last night organised with wonderful skill by the Chinese community. The Chinese have a love of brilliance and vivid colouring, that seems to be peculiar to the race, and though

Occidental may possess the same taste, it has been mollified by convention, until, if one were not in sympathy with Chinese, if the atmosphere had not been absorbed till the mind was endowed with a capacity for admiring things oriental, last night's procession would seem a garish display to Western eyes. That it was not so is the general prevailing opinion, and expressions of unqualified pleasure are to be heard on all sides.

For weeks past strollers through Wanchai might have seen hundreds of lanterns in the course of manufacture hanging out to-day in the sun but strange to say though visiting the place many times our representative did not see one fish lantern; the makers seemed to have appreciated the first rule of stage craft,—the creation of surprises. It most certainly was a surprise to many Europeans. Some had solemnly assured our representative that it was a huge fish, estimated to be a couple of hundred yards long, illuminated with lanterns, and it was with the expectation of seeing some gigantic sort of caterpillar, named in courtesy a fish, that the writer sallied forth last night.

His preconceived ideas were soon dashed to the ground, for on arrival at the Bowring Canal the true facts were thrust with an appalling suddenness upon his brain. There was no fish 200 yards long. There never was one, and no such fearsome monster was contemplated that night.

At the starting point there was a scurrying to and fro, much gesticulation and hoarsely voiced orders but out of the seeming chaos order began to evolve and by half past eight the procession was on its march. Then it was that the nature of the parade was to be seen. Huge fish-shaped lanterns many quite ten feet long were borne aloft on two poles by sturdy coolies. Illuminated by small lamps the structures seemed to positively glow all over and the skilful colouring, the demarcation of the fins and the clever manner in which the bamboo skeleton-work had been utilized to strengthen the lines of each model became at once apparent. Not only, were there fish

but birds, "praying wondrous strange," and many caricatures of wild animals formed constituent parts. There were collapsible tigers whose bodies rose and opened like concertinas as the two bearers fell into and out of step, while one weird creature was neither to be classified under modern titles of fish, flesh or fowl. It must have been some prehistoric animal, and a suggestion that it was an ichthyosaurus.

Animals alone did not complete the general scheme, for quaintly fashioned structures—all made out of the same flimsy material as the fishes—and illuminated portraits of the Late King, the Dowager Queen, King George, and the Prince of Wales also formed no inconspicuous feature. Equestrianism in robes of many colours brought up the rear save for several stragglers who came along the route quite five minutes behind. Music there was; not the soft dulcet tones of the sackbut and saltery, but strident cadences from the Chinese bugle and flute accompanied by the beating of gongs and the rattle of bones—at least that is what it seemed to be.

The procession was a triumph on the part of the Chinese community and every praise is due to them for the provision of such a picturesque display. That it was thoroughly appreciated needs no telling; the manner in which the huge crowds moved from point to point to get just another glimpse is ample testimony. The controllers of the procession may rest assured that what they have done, they have done well.

CITY DECORATIONS.

From an early hour yesterday morning, the wonted monotony of the public streets was relieved by bright-coloured flags and other embellishments. Had an inhabitant of Sahara suddenly been transplanted in the streets of Hongkong, he would doubtless have realised that a great event was being celebrated. It was plain that the various firms and shops in the heart of the city had vied with one another to produce the

most striking effect, but the decorations which were carried out with the greatest taste were undoubtedly those of

Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. and Powell's. These consisted of pleasing shades of rich material very tastefully arranged, the effect of which was heightened by the soft folds of the draperies. To give the decorations an appropriate significance, a number of Royal devices was introduced in the general scheme of embellishments. Both the firms above mentioned carried out their work on somewhat similar lines and the effect was at once charming and pleasant.

At Madame Flint's.

Further up on the other side of the street, one's attention was arrested with equal force by the display behind the shop-window of that up-to-date dressmaking establishment known as Madame Flint's. The principal feature was Brittonia in a majestic attitude surrounded by a wealth of artistic decorations in the form of artificial flowers and draperies. The whole effect was enchanting to a degree.

The Princely House of Ewo.

In the immediate vicinity, was the office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company in gala garb. The whole scheme of decorations was simple and unpretentious and took the form of a few soft-coloured bunting on the facade of the handsome building, but the effect was charming in its simplicity.

On the Waterfront.

As Statue Square appeared yesterday morning, there were a number of coolies busy at work on the little plots of ground known as the "finest site" of the Colony. The skeleton was gradually assuming shape but when seen, it consisted only of a number of poles which were entwined with festoons of greenery.

The Barracks.

Both Murray and Wellington Barracks evidently spared no pains to do honour to their King. The verandahs of the former were lined with the traditional red, bearing in the centre at regular intervals the Royal Crown encircled by wreaths of specially-cut palms. At the Wellington Bar-

There is Enjoyment



IN EVERY WHIFF

of our smokes that have been matured under our personal supervision. Try them and find out for yourself.

KRUSE & Co.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 6 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"MONTAGLE".....Wed., June 28.	"EMPRESS OF INDIAN".....Fri., July 28.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....Sat., July 1.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Aug. 18.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....Sat., July 22.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN".....Fri., Sept. 8.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....Sat., Aug. 12.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Sept. 23.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....Sat., Sept. 2.	
"MONTAGLE".....Tue., Sept. 12.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Montagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). £11.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43 Via New York £46.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA.....	YUENSANG	Saturday, 24th June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	CHOYSANG	Monday, 26th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	FOOKSANG	Monday, 26th June, 2 p.m.
TIENSIN.....	CHONGSHING	Wednesday, 28th June, Noon.
MANILA.....	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 1st July, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	LAISANG	Saturday, 1st July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days).

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHEWSON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 245.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"LUERIC".....	6,400	J. Mathie.....	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucerie" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
Tilikini.....	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA.....2nd half June
Tilafajap.....	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAPAN.....2nd half June
Tilabodas.....	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI.....2nd half June
Tilapanas.....	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN.....1st half July
Tililwong.....	JAVA	1st half July	SHANGHAI.....1st half July
Tilimahi.....	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA.....2nd half July
Tililroom.....	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA.....2nd half July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 375 York Buildings.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, Tons 7,000 MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai, T. 3,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at D'light. WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE.....	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KURE, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.....	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Iriawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takada, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, A.M.
KOBE & YOKO.....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & COLOMBO MARU, KOBE.....	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Sallor, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th August.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.....	CEYLON MARU, Capt. M. Tozawa, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 27th June.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

‡ Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers.

† Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class.....	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd „.....	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
HAIPHONG.....	"SINGAN"	24th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"CHENAN"	24th „ M'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"TAMING"	27th „ 4 P.M.
TRINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.....	"NANCHANG"	27th „ 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL." AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Ton" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck; alt. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, alt.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinluo)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 21st June, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE
IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

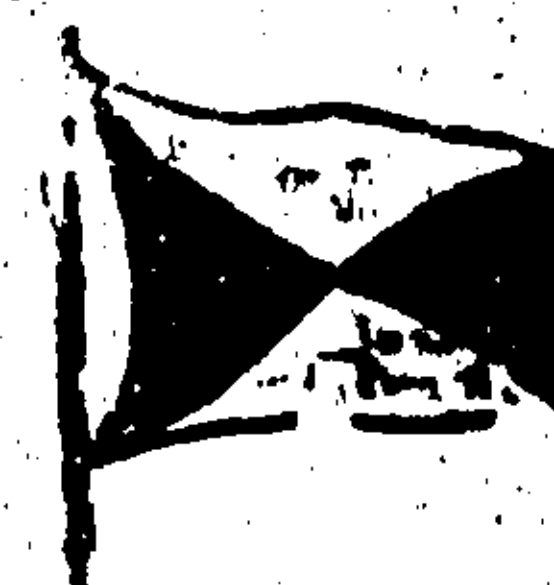
OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. Spezia.....1st July	S.S. "Scandia".....23rd June
"Silecia".....12th July	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
"Ambric".....28th July	S.S. Sthonia.....26th June
"Alesia".....9th Aug.	For Havre & Hamburg:
"Senegambie".....25th Aug.	"Slavonia".....8th July
"Suevia".....6th Sept.	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For.	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	FRIDAY, 30th June, 4 p.m.
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 10th July, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st June 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
-----	-----------	---------	------	---------

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
----------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

Telephone No. 107.

TOYO KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Chiyo Maru.....	21,000	W. W. Greene.	Friday, June 30, Noon.
America Maru.....	11,000	A. G. Stevens.	Friday, July 21, Noon.
Tenyo Maru.....	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, July 28, Noon.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 30th June, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with National Railway of Mexico at MANIZALES.) Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Ports and Chilean Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon.
Buyo Maru.....	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon.

The Steam "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co., in their weekly share report, state that owing to the advent of the Coronation holidays, a shorter period than usual has to be reported on. Business continues to improve and the tone of the share market is much healthier, buyers prevailing in nearly all the leading stocks.

Rubber has again weakened in London, the quotation being today 4s. 1d. for Fine Hard Para. The London share market has reflected the depression and the quotations all round are on a reduced level.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have risen in London to £87 10s. and the dollar shares are in demand locally at \$885 with sales. National Banks (in liquidation) are quoted \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Union Insurances are in request at \$800 with sellers holding for higher rates. Cantons are wanted at \$180 after transactions at the rate. North Chinas are in steady demand in Shanghai at Tls. 156 with none offering.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires, after transactions at \$330, are in demand. China Fires have strengthened to a buying quotation of \$110.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at the slightly reduced rate of \$30 and Indos continue on offer at \$65. China and Manilas have weakened to a selling quotation of \$11, but the market is now a very restricted one. Shells are nominally \$9.0 ex dividend. Old Star Ferries at \$25 and New at \$15-12 are wanted.

Refineries.—China Sugars have come to business at \$70 with further buyers at the rate. Luzons have weakened slightly and are now quoted nominally \$28 after a fair amount of business round about this rate.

Mining.—Raubs are offering at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Mining shares are quoted at Tls. 13 after transactions. Tronoh Mines have hardened to a buying quotation of 89.8. Langkats have improved in Shanghai to Tls. 97 ex div. of Tls. 1.50, market closing firm at the rate, in consequence, no doubt, of a statement issued by the Directors to the effect that there is reason to believe that the output for June will exceed that of May.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have come to business at the advanced rate of \$40 with further buyers, and Hongkong Docks, after being in demand at \$54-1.2, have changed hands at \$55, at which rate further buyers could be found. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 62 remain unaltered from last week and have declared a dividend of Tls. 2-1.2 per share. Hongkong Wharves have receded slightly in Shanghai to Tls. 84, sellers prevailing.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been the medium of a small business at \$93-1.2, closing with buyers at \$94. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$25 and West Points at \$47. Hongkong Hotels—a fair amount of business has been done at \$120, the New shares remaining unaltered at \$75.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been largely dealt in during the week at rates ranging from \$4-1.4 to \$6, closing with buyers at \$5-1.2.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been a quiet market during the period under the review and shares are now on offer at \$3.20. Humphreys's Estates are enquired for at \$6 1-2 and Dairy Farms have changed hands at the advanced rate of \$21 1-2. China Providents continue in demand at \$7. Hongkong Ropes are wanted at \$17, with none offering, and shares could be placed at a higher figure. Hongkong Ice is quiet at \$180. Watsons could be placed at \$5 1-4 and Electrics at \$21 1-2. There is a small demand for China Borneos at \$9. William Powells have again come into favour and are enquired for at \$3, sellers however holding for higher rates.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1s. 0.11-1.6d. on demand and the T.T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 7-8.

LOG BOOK.

Motor Ocean Liners.

The world's first ocean-going motor ship will make her maiden voyage from Hamburg to New York towards the end of this year, according to a statement issued by the Hamburg-America Line. Eight ocean-going ships, equipped with oil motors instead of with steam boilers, are now being constructed in Germany, and they are expected to inaugurate a new era of sea travel. The new ships will be devoid of funnels, so that their appearance will add a new and strange feature to the maritime highways of the world. They will be giant motor boats. The motor boats are being built for the Hamburg-America Line; the German Levant Line have ordered a motor ship of more than 3,000 tons, and five motor ships, all exceeding 2,000 tons displacement, are in course of construction for other German shipowners.

Both the motor ships being built for the Hamburg-America Line will be employed for Transatlantic cargo carrying, one of them will make her maiden voyage in December, 1912, the other a year later. The larger of the two, with 6,500 tons displacement, will be equipped with two oil motors of the Diesel system, each of 1,800 h.p., whereby a speed of 13 or 14 knots per hour will be attained. The smaller of the two, with 5,500 tons displacement, will be equipped with two motors, each of 1,500 h.p., producing a speed of 12 or 13 knots. The advantages of the new motor ships are the economy of the enormous space now devoted to boilers and coal bunkers, the reduction of expenditure on fuel, and the diminution in the number of engine-room hands. The motors of each of the Hamburg-America Line's ships will require only five chauffeurs to tend them; stokers and trimmers, who form such a large proportion of the crews of steamships, are entirely superfluous. Owing to the economy of space and weight, due to the absence of boilers and other encumbrances that have become superfluous, the new motor ships will be able to carry considerably more cargo than steamships of the same size. Messrs. Blohm and Voss state that these cargo ships of moderate size will be followed by passenger motor ships of the largest size, and that the speed of Transatlantic travel will be considerably increased.—"Hankow Daily News."

China Shipping in 1910.

The total entries and clearances show an increase of 11,204 vessels and 2 million tons, chiefly under the Chinese and Russian flags. More than half the addition to the tonnage of Chinese vessels of foreign type is due to the running of another steamer of the Ningpo-Shanghai Company between Shanghai and Ningpo, while the greater part of the Russian increase occurred on the Amur and the Sungari. In general, other flags show but little change, though it may be noted that, after many years of continuous advance, the tonnage under the Japanese flag has slightly decreased in 1910.

Hongkong Steamers for Baguio. It is rumored that the shipping firm of Butterfield and Swire of Hongkong is considering the advisability of establishing a direct line of steamers from the British city to San Fernando, La Union. This is the nearest seaport to Baguio and the steamship line will probably be intended only for the benefit of tourists from the China coast or those wishing to make a quick trip to Manila.

This is a revival of a plan about which something was heard last season and men in Manila believe the recrudescence of the project due in large measure to the enthusiastic praise of Baguio by the British officers who were at Manila recently on a visit.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor.—Literature, like everything else in this world, must rest on a commercial basis. Archdeacon Lawrence.—To limit within reason the opportunities for drinking must make for sobriety.

AUCTIONS.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the right to Quarry Stone on the following Lots of CROWN LAND around Kowloon Bay, in the New Territories, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a period extending from the 1st day of July, 1911, up to and including the 31st day of December, 1913.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Registry No.	Locality.	Contents of Area.	Upset Annual Crown Rent.
1. Ngau Tan Kok Quarry Lot A. 1-5 & 7-24	Kok	19.65	\$ 3,100
2. Chi Kwo Liang Quarry Lot C. 1-50	Liang	24.56	3,300
3. Lyemun Quarry Lots D. 126.	Lyemun	26.44	3,800

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1199]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate. **FIRST FLOOR** of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central. **FOUR ROOMS** on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minutes from Clock Tower) can be let separately. Rent moderate. Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co.** Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [1073]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in BLUE BUILDING, 4, Praya East. **"GREGGIAN" 39**, The Peak. No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. **OFFICES** in King's Buildings, 4th Floor. **GODOWNS**, 151 to 155, Praya East. **SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS** East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. **ALSO NEW EUROPEAN FLATS** adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East. **19, CONDUIT ROAD**. **FLAT** in BLUE BUILDING, 4 Praya East. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.** Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [1159]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDAS STREET. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.** Hongkong 1st June, 1911. [61]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.

Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade. Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [981]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER

(Qualified).

No. 1, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

20th April, 1911. [1095]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 699.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

Intimaifera

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

THE "HUSSAR" COLLAR

\$5.00 per doz.

In all depths from 1 1/2 in. to 3 in.

PERFECT FITTING.

THESE COLLARS are HAND DRESSED assuring a perfect fit and a longer period of wearing than machine ironed.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [1043]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	NIGHT CARS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 3.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.	
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	

SUNDAYS.

SUNDAYS.	NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON. General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor Engineers and Rickshaw Builders.

Repairs to

Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of Electric Goods and Machinery

'PHONE 482.

No. 63, Des Voeux Road Central

Managing Proprietor:

41] C. LAURITSEN.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE on Quay—**ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES** throughout the Works RANGING up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Palermo	About 24th June	Freight only.
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Arctia	Noon, 24th June	See Special Advertisement
LONDON & ANTWERP	Werpyr Stone	About 29th June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Syria	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	STEAMERS	To sail on
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"Prinz Eitel Friedrich"	WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Prinzess Alice"	About WEDNESDAY, 28th June

MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Teldunken. For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA. Hongkong, 20th June, 1911. [7]

A. P. JEANNOU, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy, **MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI,** in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 45 lbs. [1022]

THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

992] Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIT, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE on Quay—**ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES** throughout the Works RANGING up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

Shipping Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD. Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING:

Haitan ... Capt. J. S. Roach ... TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.

Haining ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 30th June, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND KEELUNG.

Haiyang ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... SUNDAY, 25th June, at 10 A.M.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blaks Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co., General Managers.

557]

Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU and JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd inst., at 5 p.m., 1911, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 26th inst., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be filed on or before July 3rd, 1911, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1911. [898]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd June, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1911. [5]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SIKH."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Holt's Wharf, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1911. [1222]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"

Captain Cochran, will be despatched as above about 11th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1200]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs net.

In Bags of 250 lbs net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug. 1910. [144]



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"

Captain S. Barnham, carrying His Majesty's mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Macedonia," 10,600 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bulk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Ton for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be covered via Bombay by the s.s. "Ambia," due in London on the 6th August, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. [4]

SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS.		SA-SALE.		B-BUYERS.		
STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.		CLOSING QUOTIONS.		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.		RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.						
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$135	\$885	sa.	Final of £2 5/- at 1/10 \$24 54 for half year ended 31-12-10, making 41. 6s. for the year		5%
National Banks	£5	\$80	sa.	In Liquidation		
MARINE INSURANCES.						
Canton	\$50	\$180		\$15 for 1909		84%
North China	£5	£156 b		Interim of 10/- for 1910		5%
Union	\$100	\$300	s.	Final of \$30 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910		6%
Yangtze	£30	\$200	b.	\$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910		7 1/2%
FIRE INSURANCES.						
China Fire	\$20	\$119	b.	\$7. & b's of \$3 for 1909		7%
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330	b.	\$27 for 1909		7 1/2%
SHIPPING.						
China & Manila	\$25	\$11 s.	s.	\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$10	b.	6 p.c. for year ending 30-0-08		
Steamboats	\$15	\$30	b.	Dividend of \$1 1/4 for half year ending 31-12-10		8%
Indo-Chinese (Preferred) (Deferred)	£5	\$66	n.	Interim of 3s. on preferred shares only for 1910		
"Shell" Transport	"	\$3 1/2	ox div.	1s. per share (Coupon 15%)		

(\$10 \$25 Div 7 p. 2)

China Sugars	\$100	\$79 sa. & b.	\$10 for 1910	10%
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$23	\$3 for 1897	10%
Chinese Engineering	£1	T13 sa.	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28.2.11 (Coupon No.16)	9%
Headwaters	P. 10	P.10	1st year	
Ranb	£1	\$2 s.	1st 2d. per share on 150,000	
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GROUNDING				
Fenwick	\$25	\$14 s.	\$1% for year end' 31.12.06	10%
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$19 b.	\$1% for year ending 31.12.10	14%
H. K. & W'pos Docks	\$50	\$55 b.	\$1% for 4 year end' 31.12.10	14%
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T.62	Final of Tls. 34mak'g Tls.	
HongKow Wharfs	T. 100	T.84 s.	6inal for year 30-4-10	8%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS			Final of Tls. 4 for 1910	84%
Anglo French Lands	T.100	T.90 sa.	Tls. 6 22-2-10	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$120	\$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	64%
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$75	\$7 per share for 1901	74%
Pumpureye Estates	\$10	\$94 b.	40 cents for 1910	7%
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$25 b.	\$24 for 1910	7%
Shanghai Lands	T. 50	T.01	Tls. 6 for 1910	04%
West Points	\$50	\$47 b.	Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910	84%

Hotel P. O.	\$11 s.	15 per cent.
MILLS.		

Ewos	T. 50	T. 83	T4 for year ended 31.10.10	12%
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$1.50 b.	T7 for year ended 20.12.10	
MISCELLANEOUS			50 cents 31.7.09	
China-Borneo	\$12	\$9 b.	\$1 for 1910	11%
Light and Powers	\$10	\$1.15		
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1			
China Provi. Senta	\$10	\$7 b.	80 cents for 1910	10%
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$2 1/4 b.	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.10	6%
Green Islands	\$10	\$3.20 a.	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	5%
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$2 1/4 b.	\$1.20 per share and 1/5 of 10 cents	6%
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180 s.	\$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2%
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$17 b.	\$2 per share for 1910	11%
Langkats	g. 10	T. 97 ex div.	T.2, Bonus T.1 1/2 Interim	
Morning Post	\$25	\$25	1st Quarter 1911	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$12 1/2	None	
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1 b.	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.11	6%
Philippines	\$10	\$5 b.	None	
H. Price & Co., Ld.	\$10	\$12 b.	\$4 50 for 1910.	16%
Societe de	Preferred \$50			
Papier et	paid up \$45	\$45		
Papier et				
of Tonkin			First year	...
	Benefit	\$500		

as . T. 20	T95 a.	No dividend t
25	264	50 etc for

United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.....	\$10	\$10	10 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31-5-1910	10%
United Asbestos Founders Shares ...	\$10	\$300	Do.	
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$7	5 per cent. for year ending 31-12-1910	5%
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$12 b.	10 per cent. for year ending 31-7-10	8%
Watson	\$10	\$5 1/2 b.	30 cents for 1900	
William Powell		\$3 b.		

Corrected to 3 p.m. 22nd June, 1911, by E. S. KADONIS & Co., Share & General Brokers.

"The Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
BUREAU.

June 21st, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Baromet.	Temperature	Humidity	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Iakodate	6	29.60	—	—	—	1	—

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—
DAILY—\$50 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any

8	---	NW	1	---	period less than
8	---	---	0	---	charged as for a

Choofo			
"Hwaiwei	9	29.76 77 69	2 Lm
"Kankow	0		
"K'iang	"	29.69 77 96	0 b
"Kianghai	0	29.69 74 96	1 om
"utzufak	"	72 00	2 om
"Tharp P'k	"	29.72 92 99	3 c
"moy	6	29.67 81 87	5 c
"awawawo	"	29.68 70 11	4 c
"anton	0		
"gkong	10	29.55 79 94	3 s
"ap Rock	"	29.50	7 oqg
"Lao	"	29.49 81	1 c
"St. J.	8	29.62 79	0 c
"analla	10	29.88 84 71	1 o
"aillo	9	29.91 81	0 o
"aboo	"	29.91 89	0 o
"booboo	"	29.90 35	0 o

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No. 8587

號七廿月五年三統宣

FRIDAY, JUNE 23 1911

五拜禮 號三十月六年英港香

818 PER ANNUM
SINGLES COST 25 CENTS

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, June 10th, 5.15 p.m.
The result of the Wokingham Stakes was:

1. Melenger.
2. Galleot.
3. Newcastle.

HARDWICKE STAKES.

The following was the result:—
1. Swynford.
2. The Story.
3. Mustapha.

London, June 10, 5.15 p.m.
The principal London ship-owners will grant no concessions to the strikers.

Tokio, June 17.

In the middle of the night a severe earthquake was experienced at Oshima, situated in the Izochoo Islands.

So severe was it that crevices appeared in the ground.

The number of casualties, reported up to the present, are said to total fourteen.

London, June 19, 9.50 p.m.
Thirty Royal guests have arrived in London to attend the Coronation festivities.

These include their Royal Highnesses the German Crown Prince and Princess, who were accorded a hearty welcome.

London, June 19, 9.50 p.m.
A General Election is predicted for July.

London, June 19, 9.50 p.m.
The result of the race for the Royal Stakes this afternoon was as follows:—

- Sunder 1
- Hair Trigger 2
- Nicola 3

London, June 19, 9.50 p.m.
The season's strike continues to extend.

One thousand Glasgow dock labourers have joined the strikers. Mr. Havoclock Wilson, the leader of the Seamen's Union, has had an interview with the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, possibly with a view to the Government's aid being employed in effecting a settlement of the dispute.

London, June 20, 5.25 p.m.
In connection with the seamen's strike, serious riots have occurred in Glasgow.

The Burns Steamship Company's berthage, where the Cunard Line mail steamers were alongside, was set on fire by the rioters.

Terms of settlement have been agreed upon with the strikers, whose demands have been conceded.

London, June 20, 5.25 p.m.
The Naval Review which had been arranged in connection with the Coronation have been cancelled.

London, June 20, 5.25 p.m.
The race for the Newbury Cup resulted as follows:—

- Sponsor 1
- Mosanto 2
- Sir Knight 3

London, June 21, 7.35 a.m.
As a result of the petition in the North-West Ham Division election, the election has been declared void.

Tokyo, June 21.
From the night before last till yesterday afternoon there were exceptionally heavy rain storms throughout Japan.

Great damage was caused in various districts. All communications were temporarily suspended and many buildings and trees were washed away.

Numbers of boats sank on the River Sumida, and in Tokyo Bay.

London, June 21, 7.30 p.m.
Enormous crowds of people have been parading the streets of the metropolis, admiring the decorations and illuminations, which in their extent and picturesque character constitute a record.

London is a veritable fairyland. The City illuminations alone cost £100,000, including £5,000 expended in decorating and lighting up the Mansion House.

London, June 21, 7.30 p.m.
The leaders of the seamen's strike have offered a truce to avoid the cancellation of the Naval Review cruises arranged by various steamship companies.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, June 21, 7.30 p.m.
The race for the Northumberland Plate resulted as follows:—

- Pillo 1
- Kilbroney 2
- Cardinal Beaufort 3

London, June 21, 7.30 p.m.
The following are the latest results in the County Cricket matches in England:—

Warwickshire beat Derbyshire.
Middlesex beat Gloucester.
Essex beat Worcester.

Hampshire beat Leicestershire.
Shanghai, June 22, 12.35 p.m.

The Coronation festivities in Shanghai caused a huge influx of Chinese into the central streets of the city, the main thoroughfares being almost impassable last night, when the illuminations were put through a preliminary trial.

The decorations in the Settlement are on an unprecedented scale.

Special Coronation services were held at the Cathedral, St. Joseph's Church and the Jewish Synagogue.

A Royal Salute was fired at 12 o'clock noon.

Sports were held in the afternoon for sailors and children.

The weather was dull but fine. Singapore, June 22, 2.40 p.m.

The coronation celebration programme was carried out as previously advertised.

The various communities have sent the King a congratulatory address reminding him of his visit to the port in the Ophir.

London, June 22, 10.5 p.m.
The crowning of the King in the Abbey was a gorgeous scene.

Though the streets were packed with cheering thousands there were no mishaps.

The first act of the newly crowned King was to press an electric button laying a corner stone at the new fisherman's home at Newland.

The Prince of Wales has been rated as midshipman.

Manila, June 23, 9.25 a.m.
The streets in Manila were gay yesterday with Union Jacks.

In the morning a special service was held in the Episcopal Church the officiating clergyman being Bishop Brent.

At noon a reception was held at the Manila Club attended by a body of forty East Indians.

The toast of "Their Majesties" was proposed by Consul-General E. A. Wileman and heartily responded to.

In the evening a ball was given at the same club and was one of the grandest functions of the year.

It was attended by hundreds of all nationalities among whom were Governor-General Forbes, commissioners, justices, generals and consuls.

Singapore, June 23, 1.20 p.m.
During the Coronation reception at Government House yesterday evening, fire broke out in the custodian's quarters, in the rear of the building.

Two children were asleep in the quarters at the time, the parents both being engaged at the reception.

The police rushed into the burning house and rescued the children, after which the building was burned to the ground.

Life-Saving Methods.

It has been brought to our notice as a peculiar fact that one of the Chinese who was rescued from the water unconscious on the occasion of the recent launch collision in the harbour, and was successfully brought to by means of artificial respiration, died a few minutes later.

It appears that the man engaged in life-saving had their hands so full at the time that as soon as this man showed signs of returned animation they passed on to others needing their help.

Of course, it is a well known thing that in life-saving by artificial aid in drowning cases, the respiratory operations require often to be a long time continued, even after signs of returning vitality make themselves apparent, if the victim is to be completely restored.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, June 16, 2.10 p.m.
Though only a few ships in London are crewless, there were some in the provincial ports where the majority of the strikers (?) had no difficulty in preventing the manning of those ships, except the White Star, Canadian Pacific and Lamport Hall Lines, which have conceded an advance of ten shillings a month all round.

London, June 17, 7.10 a.m.
The subscription lists have been closed in the prospectus issued by the Imperial Chinese Government for raising a loan of six million pounds sterling (£6,000,000) by five per cent. bonds at a price of one hundred and one-half premium for the construction of £124 miles of railways in Hunan and Hupei Provinces, connecting up the Canton-Hankow Railway and the Hankow-Peking lines.

In London and Berlin the subscription lists were closed immediately.

The loan is quoted at about one per cent. premium.

London, June 17, 7.10 a.m.
Telegrams received from seaports in Great Britain and on the Continent state that the strike of seamen is growing.

In some cases, steamers have only been able to secure crews by granting an advance of wages.

London, June 17, 7.10 a.m.
The Chinese Mission have arrived in England.

They were met at Dover by representatives from the Foreign Office.

London, June 17, 7.10 a.m.
Ex-President Diaz of Mexico has arrived at Vigo (where it is expected that he will embark for Europe).

London, June 17, 2.10 p.m.
At the Imperial Conference the Postmaster-General (Right Hon. Sir H. L. Samuel) said the Imperial Government considered the speedy establishment of a chain of State-owned wireless stations most desirable both strategically and commercially.

The Government proposed to begin with six stations set up in England, Cyprus, Aden, Bombay, the Straits Settlements and Australia.

London, June 17, 2.10 p.m.
At the Imperial Conference Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed a motion that a Royal Commission representing the Empire be appointed to inquire into the Empire's trade relations.

The motion was adopted.

London, June 17, 2.10 p.m.
A telegram from Teheran states that the Sipahdar, who is Premier and War Minister, has ostensibly left for Europe. His departure was of the hasty.

He has not resigned, but wrote to report that he had assigned reasons of health for his departure.

London, June 18, 7 a.m.
From Constantinople it is reported that the Sultan attended a Solomlek on the historic plain of Kosovo.

In the presence of 150,000 Albanians the Grand Vizier, in the name of His Majesty, expressed the Sultan's confidence in the loyalty of the Albanians.

London, June 18, 7 a.m.
The Canadian Premier (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) speaking at a luncheon at the Constitutional Club, said that the Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States was a solemn treaty, but one which could be removed at any time.

London, June 19, 7.5 a.m.
The leaders of the seamen's strike state that five thousand men are now affected by the strike, but they are confident that all these will be shipped by the 21st instant with increased wages.

Hitherto, they aver, union wages have been granted by numerous steamers.

On the contrary, the Shipping Federation declare that they are able to supply crews where needed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, June 20, 7.10 a.m.
The Premier of the Overseas Dominions, who have been attending the Imperial Conference, are now Royal Coronation guests.

They are attended by Royal footmen, coachmen and chauffeurs.

London, June 20, 7.10 a.m.
The first Parliament held under the Republican Government of Portugal has been opened in Lisbon.

The event was made the occasion of a national festival.

London, June 20, 2.10 p.m.
Collector Ashe of Tinnely has been shot dead by a Brahmin attorney.

The murderer committed suicide immediately after firing the fatal shot.

A native police detective was also shot dead near Calcutta yesterday.

London, June 20, 2.10 p.m.
His Majesty King George V. has conferred the following Coronation honours:—

The Duke of Teck to be styled His Highness.

Knights of the Garter—The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Argyll, and the Duke of Fife.

Knights of the Thistle—The Earl of Mar and Kellie, and Lord Reay.

Knights of St. Patrick—The Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Kitchener.

A Marquisate is conferred on the Earl of Crowe.

Earldoms are conferred upon Lord Lonsdale, Lord Bessborough, and Lord Curzon.

Four Viscounts are created, eight Barons, nineteen Privy Counsellors, twenty Baronets, fifty-five Knights, seven K.C.B.s. (Knight of the Grand Cross), including the Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck; two G.C.M.G.s (Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George), namely, Sir Frederick Lugard and Sir Eldon Gorst; nine C.M.G.s, including Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar (General, Hongkong); Mr. E. F. Crowe, Commercial Attaché to H.M.'s Legation in Tokyo; and Dr. W. Christie of Mukden, head of the medical missionaries in China.

Generals Lord Methuen and Sir William Nicholson are made Field Marshals.

London, June 20, 2.10 p.m.
In the Republican Parliament at Lisbon, a decree has been read formally abolishing the monarchy and banishing the Braganzas from Portugal.

The United States Government at Washington has instructed the U.S. Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon formally to recognise the Portuguese Republic.

London, June 21, 7.35 a.m.
The last official meeting of the Imperial Conference was held at the Foreign Office, though probably a few more private meetings will be held after the Coronation.

London, June 21, 7.35 a.m.
His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany had a special audience with King George, at which the Prince on behalf of Kaiser William presented His Majesty with the Baton of a Field Marshal of the Imperial German Army.

London, June 21, 7.35 a.m.
A great State Banquet on the occasion of the eve of the Coronation will be given at Buckingham Palace to-night.

There will be a company of 500 Coronation guests, including the Colonial Premiers.

London, June 21, 7.35 a.m.
His Majesty received formally at Reception held at Buckingham Palace the Envoys for the Coronation, all of whom, including those from Japan, China and Persia, brought decorations from their Sovereigns.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary of State, was present; also the Earl of Ronaldston.

London, June 21, 7.35 a.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Mitchell-Thompson raised various

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

questions in connection with the annexation of Korea by Japan.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood, in reply, expressed agreement generally with Japan's argument that the annexation of Korea had cancelled existing agreements.

Nothing could have been more offensive to Japan than for us to have insisted upon maintaining our jurisdiction.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood recapitulated the assurances given by Japan with reference to mines and land. It would have been bad policy, he said, with regard to the tariff, to show ourselves unduly grasping.

The Japanese are our allies and he was bound to say they had met us very fairly. The tariff showed a very friendly and liberal spirit.

London, June 21, 7.35 a.m.
The Cunard, the White Star, the Allan and the Leyland Steamship Lines have all granted the demands of the seamen on strike.

At Liverpool the men are jubilant.

The dock hands at Southampton have joined forces with the strikers.

London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
At the London Horse Show, the King Edward Gold Challenge Cup for jumping was won by Franco, the second honours falling to Russia, and the third to England.

London, June 21, 9.10 a.m.
The Unionist leaders met in conference yesterday and, it is understood, decided to insist upon their amendments to the Veto Bill so as to force the Government to disclose their position with regard to the creation of Peers.

London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
Baron de Forest has been adopted as Liberal candidate and Mr. Ernest Wild as Unionist candidate for West Ham North (rounder vacant by the unsuiting of Mr. Masterton).

London, June 22, 4.25 p.m.
In Great Britain the position in connection with the strike of seamen is more hopeful.

The shipowners are disposed to accept reasonable demands on the part of the strikers.

SOUTHAMPTON STRIKERS.

London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
A deputation of the Southampton strikers has proceeded to London to confer with the shipowners with a view to a settlement of the matters in dispute.

London, June 22, 4.25 p.m.
The Porto has issued a circular to the Powers declaring that foreign intervention with regard to the settlement of the Albanian difficulty will not be tolerated.

London, June 22, 2.40 p.m.
The strike in the American coasting trade, which broke out on the 18th instant, has been settled, on a basis of reciprocal concessions.

Durban, June 22, 12.50 a.m.
Naval Cadet H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been rated as a midshipman. Kent drawn (?)

Bombay, June 22, 7.20 a.m.
A Berlin message states that a Japan-Swiss treaty providing for the most favoured nation treatment in regard to tariff matters has been signed.

London, June 21, 9.10 a.m.
In the course of an election riot at Drohobycz, in Galicia, the military fired on the mob, killing 14 persons and wounding 29.

London, June 21, 3.35 a.m.
At the last official meeting of the Imperial Conference at the Foreign Office resolutions were adopted, on the motion of Hon. Andrew Fisher, Premier of Australia, declaring it to be desirable that first Ministers of the United Kingdom and Ministers of the Overseas Dominions should exchange visits between the times of the Conference; and second, that they should consider the possibility of holding an Imperial Conference of a subsidiary Conference in one of the Dominions.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

In the concluding speeches, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, moved a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. H.H. Asquith, Prime Minister, and the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for their labours and courtesies towards the visiting delegates.

He also expressed gratitude to His Majesty the King, to the Government and to the people of the British Isles for the hospitality extended to them.

Mr. Harcourt, he added, had been under trial, and he had carried out the work to the absolute satisfaction of the Overseas members of the Conference, and in a manner worthy of the great office which he occupied.

Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, in seconding the resolution, said that Mr. Asquith's presidency of the Conference was greatly appreciated in the Dominions. He had never known work so well prepared as by Sir Lewis Harcourt's staff. He was sure that the Conference would be productive of great good. He did not know of one which had done more valuable work.

General Louis Botha, Premier of United South Africa, said that the Conference had been a conference of trust, a conference of friends. The only way to make the Empire greater was through love and co-operation. This Conference, he said, would lead to better co-operation in future than had ever been the case in the past. He and his colleagues would return to South Africa quite satisfied with the results.

Hon. Andrew Fisher said that in this Conference lay a broader and safer foundation of Empire than had hitherto existed. Mr. Asquith had taken the dominions into the inner councils. No greater step had ever been or could ever be taken by the advisors of the King. Mr. Asquith's wisdom, courage and foresight would ever be memorable in British history.

The Right Hon. H.H. Asquith, in reply, said he was confident that the presidency of the Imperial Conferences would henceforth be regarded as the natural duty of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The tributes which had been already paid to Mr. Harcourt already more than justified his appointment as Colonial Secretary. The Premier went on to define the dominant feature of future conferences to be an attempt to promote closer co-operation, through old British institutions, with free, frank discussion. Some of the most valuable work had been the consideration of matters whereon they had deliberately abstained from coming to a definite conclusion. Their discussions on foreign policy and co-operation in defence had constituted a landmark in Imperial constitutional history.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

Durban, June 21, 1 p.m.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. H. H. Asquith delivered the following speech at the closing of the Imperial Conference:—

Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for the terms in which this resolution has been couched, for the speeches with which it has been supported and for the evidence which those speeches and your demonstration afford of the genuine sentiment which it conveys. So far as it refers to me personally, I can assure you that I esteem it a great privilege as has fallen to my lot since I have had the honour of being first minister of the Crown that I have been permitted to be the first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom who has occupied the post of President of an Imperial Conference. That will be a recollection which I shall always cherish with pride and satisfaction. I am confident that the example which I have been my honour to set will be followed by those who come after me, and that the Presidency of these con-

ferences will be regarded as one of the obvious and natural, as also one of the most important, duties of Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

Later.
WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Asquith associated himself entirely with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's eloquent tribute to Mr. Harcourt, the Secretary for the Colonies, and proceeded:—

I would, if you will allow me, just say two or three words more by way of survey in regard to the work achieved by the conference itself. If I were asked to define what has been its dominant governing feature I should say it has been the attempt to promote and develop closer co-operation through the old British institution of free and frank discussion. I think you will agree with me that the value of the conference and its permanent results are not to be judged entirely—although, in that respect, it need not be afraid of comparison with any preceding body of the kind, by the actual resolutions which it has affirmed and the proposals which it has adopted. I agree with Sir Joseph Ward that some of the most valuable, perhaps, the most valuable, uses to which we have been able to put our time has been in consideration of matters on which we have deliberately abstained from coming to any, for the moment, definite conclusion but upon which we have cleared ground, we have got to a better mutual understanding of our relative and reciprocal requirements, we see in truer perspective and proportion the bulk and dominance of not a few of our imperial problems, and that is a result which could never have been attained in any other way than by the assembling together of responsible statesmen of different parts of the Empire to hold perfectly free interchange of opinion, each presenting those aspects of the case with which he himself, from his own local experience, was exceptionally familiar. It is the bringing together into common stock, if I may say so, of all these various contributory elements of experience and knowledge which I think will make us all go back to our various tasks better equipped for their performance than we could possibly have been if we had not met here.

SECRET COUNCILS LAID BARE.

Gentlemen, I again advert to a matter which has been referred to by the Hon. Mr. Fisher and Sir Joseph Ward, that this is the first time when, in Mr. Fisher's happy phrase, representatives of the dominions have been admitted as it were into the interior, into the innermost parts of the Imperial Household. What in old classical phrase were called Arcana Imperii have been laid bare to you without any kind of reservation or qualification. You will all remember our meeting in committees of defence, when Sir Edward Grey presented his survey of foreign policy of the Empire. That is a thing which will be stamped upon all our recollections and I do not suppose there is one of us, I speak for myself as I am sure you will speak for yourselves, who did not feel when that exposition of our foreign relations had been concluded, that we realized in a much more intimate and comprehensive sense than we had ever done before the international position and its bearings upon the problems of Government in the different parts of the Empire itself. So again our discussions, conducted also, and necessarily, under the same veil of confidence in regard to co-operation for naval and military purposes, have resulted in thinking most satisfactory agreement, which while it recognizes our common obligations at the same time acknowledges with equal clearness that those obligations must be performed in different parts of the Empire in accordance with the

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

requirements of local opinion, local need and local circumstances. Those gentlemen, are matters as to which we cannot take the world into our confidence, we cannot even take our own fellow subjects, our own fellow citizens, into our confidence in the full sense of the term; but we, who have gone into it with the frankness which such confidential discussions admit of, will agree that even if the conference had done no more than that it would have been a landmark in the development of what I may call our imperial constitutional history.

ACTUAL RESULTS.

With regard to actual and positive results capable of being published in their fulness to the world, Sir Joseph Ward, in his speech, has given a most exhaustive summary. I may just, perhaps, recapitulate very briefly what they cover, first of all, as regards what I may call the relations of the Empire not to its own members but to foreign countries, we have had an important resolution unanimously affirmed that the dominions should be afforded the opportunity of consultation so far as possible when instructions are being prepared for the negotiation of international agreements which affect them. We have had affirmation of the Declaration of London, and we have had an important resolution passed only the other day, on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that in regard to existing commercial treaties which apply to overseas dominions efforts should be made such as are being made to secure the liberty of withdrawal if and when any particular dominion so desires. These are all very important matters in what I may call the international sphere.

Then, when you come to the internal relations of the Empire itself, I confess that, speaking for myself, I attach as much importance to that which was said and is now agreed to with regard to a court of appeal as perhaps to any other. I think in regard to the constitution and practice of our imperial court of appeal the dominions had well-founded criticisms to make which were put forward here with moderation but with great point and force, and I believe that suggestions which His Majesty's Government were able to indicate and which have now received your approval will when they are carried into effect displace those criticisms for the future and provide the Empire as a whole with a tribunal which, both by its composition by the numbers in which it sits and the procedure which it adopts, will secure unanimous confidence.

UNIFORMITY OF ACTION.

Then again, Gentlemen, still keeping within the sphere of Imperial law, I think your assent to the important propositions which were laid before you with regard to nationalization is a very great step in advance. I will not speak of the minor points but there has been a general disposition, which, I think, is very characteristic of the whole spirit of the Conference, that while we must each of us preserve absolutely unfettered and unimpaired our local autonomy, yet where uniformity is possible in regard particularly to matters where the action of one part of the Empire by itself may affect injuriously another, where uniformity, or, at any rate, similarity of co-operation is possible with regard to legislation as well as with regard to administration, that should be the keynote of our policy.

Then, finally, you have had a number of very important resolutions, which, I am glad to say, we have assented to with practical unanimity, with regard to the improvement of means of communication within the Empire, postal, telegraphic and so forth. These are all very solid practical results. They are results none of which, I believe, could have been attained, at any rate so rapidly or so effectively, except by the procedure of the Conference, and when we survey the situation after the experience, we have had these few weeks with the situation as it stood when we first assembled round this table,

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

I am perfectly certain, although many of you have come here at very great sacrifice of personal convenience and possibly some detriment for the time being to the carrying on of public affairs in your own dominions, I am satisfied there is not a man seated at this table who does not feel that those sacrifices were well worth while. We shall all return to our respective spheres of duty with a stronger sense of our common obligations to the Empire, with more complete confidence in one another, and with more earnest determination to work together for the good of the whole Empire. (Applause).

Durban, June 22, 1.15 p.m. General Louis Botha, representative of the Imperial Conference of United Africa, has telegraphed through Reuter that the keynote of the Conference is co-operation and mutual confidence.

The public did not yet realise how much the Imperial Government was confiding in the Dominions regarding its foreign policy in order to bind us closer together.

The measure of the good work of the conference was not in the large number of important resolutions passed, but lay in the fact that it had discussed so many problems in the friendliest manner possible, and in a greater spirit of solidarity than had ever been displayed at previous conferences.

The result is that we return to our homes convinced that we have the one common ideal—stronger Imperial unity.

Durban, June 21, 4.10 p.m. The result of the race for the Northumberland Plate is as follows:—

Pillo (8-1) 1
Kilbroney (7-2) 2
Cardinal Beaufort 3

There were ten starters, and the race was won by a neck, a length and a half separating second and third.

Durban, June 21, 8.25 p.m. Essex beat Worcestershire by six wickets. Hampshire are all out for 108.

London, June 23, 7 a.m. The illuminations last night were by far the most brilliant and extensive on record.

Many new features and fresh adaptation in electric lighting were to be noted.

At nightfall the whole country was lit by bonfires from John O'Groats to Land's End.

Durban, June 21, 8.25 p.m. Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, has presented King George with New Zealand's coronation gift of a nugget of gold.

MAURITIUS DELEGATES. The King has received the Coronation delegates from Mauritius.

LONDON EN FETE.

Bombay, June 22, 7.20 a.m. The streets in the West End of London were practically impassable last night.

His Majesty received the Premier and Overseas representatives at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon.

Thereafter their Majesties drove to Olympia where they received an ovation. Holidaying crowds, cheering and flag-waving, gave their Majesties a great reception at the horsshow.

Various described the city is a majestic city, a splendid enchanted London.

London, June 21, 2.43 p.m. In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in reply to Mr. James Parker (Labour) that Great Britain had addressed the Russian Government to the effect that the three-mile territorial limit cannot be extended without an international agreement. The Foreign Office was now discussing with Russia the form under which the matter could be discussed internationally.

London, June 21, 2.40 p.m. Owing to the election agent of Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Liberal M.P. for West Ham, N., having been found guilty of corrupt practices, Mr. Masterman has been unseated.

The Judges who heard the petition, however, emphasised the fact that there had been no fault on Mr. Masterman's own part. He had won the respect and admiration of everyone.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

Durban, June 23, 7.35 a.m. Their Majesties dined quietly with the Royal guests staying at Buckingham Palace.

London, June 22, 2.40 p.m. Salutes fired from St. James Park and from the Tower announced the Coronation morn.

The weather promised well at four o'clock, although the sky was overcast.

The weather forecast was "cool, windy, showery." This caused a rush at Lloyd's yesterday to insure against weather risks.

There were clouds in the early morning, high in the air, but the weather was dry.

UNSLEPT LONDON.

London apparently had not slept during the night. The usually quiet city streets were alive all night long with singing crowds wending their way towards the route of the procession, and with the police and the troops moving into their positions.

The doors of Westminster Abbey were opened at half-past six o'clock. The route was thronged still with the greatest animation. There were streams of pedestrians and carriages. Now the sun broke through the fleecy clouds upon the decorative scheme which had been fully completed. The decorations conveyed the idea of an untarnished "Fairyland," beflowered, festooned, garlanded and spanned by splendid triumphal arches. Everywhere there were flags flying.

In the wider spaces there were forests of white masts, bearing banners and noble designs, the whole a glorious.

FEAST OF COLOUR.

Amidst this sea of hunting the grey Abbey in its more austere surroundings, struck a distinctive note and made an appeal of its own.

Despite precautions, the pressure at Trafalgar Square was intense. The surging masses broke through the cordon, but the police were reinforced and quickly regained control.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener was a conspicuous figure in the vicinity of the Palace and the Mall. The troops made a gallant show.

It was a novel sight to see Peers and Peeresses, who, attired in their robes, had proceeded by river from Chelsea and disembarked on the Terrace of the House of Commons, walking in procession across the Palace Yards to the Abbey.

The stands were densely packed shortly after eight o'clock, when a shower came on, but there were bright gleams in the surrounding sky when the Abbey closed upon a memorable assemblage of seven thousand people.

Amongst the crowd were easily distinguishable judges, Bishops, well known Peers, representatives of art, science, literature and the drama; also members of the House of Commons who in Court dress or uniforms of local regiments, were seated in the north transept.

The north transept of the Abbey was filled with Peeresses, wearing their tiaras and holding the comparatively clumsy coronets in their laps.

The Peers who sat in the south transept placed their coronets under their seats like hats.

There was a great congestion of traffic outside the Abbey and the police had a difficult task in clearing the roadway. The press was greatest outside the Whitehall, and though the day was pleasantly cool and a brisk wind blowing, many women fainted and had to be attended to by nurses.

At half-past eight o'clock the route was closed. Shortly afterwards the first procession started, consisting of Royal Princes, and Envoys, in closed carriages, owing to a fine rain.

Consequently the crowd had difficulty in recognising the guests, but warmly cheered the German Crown Prince, Admiral Jomagnon of France, Hon. Hays Hammond of the United States, and the Japanese, Austrian and Italian representatives. Most of the guests wore brilliant uniforms. There were a number of Princes wearing robes, with the Orders of the Garter or of the Bath over uniforms.

In the second procession which left Buckingham Palace, were five carriages bearing members of

the Royal family, who were greeted with popular acclamations. The last carriage contained the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Princess Albert and George, all of whom were enthusiastically cheered throughout the length of the route.

The booming of guns announced that their Majesties had left in the third procession and by a happy coincidence as they left the palace, the rain ceased and the sun broke out.

Their Majesties were greeted by tremendous waves of cheering which were acknowledged by gracious bows and the happiest of smiles.

Lords Kitchener and Roberts appeared to be great favourites and were also treated to an ovation.

So great was the continuous thunder of applause along the whole length of the route, that the volume of sound drowned the sound of the guns and the ringing of jaybells.

One mark of their Majesties' thoughtfulness which was much appreciated, was the fact that the state coach was so constructed that the Royal occupants were always clearly visible.

Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts rode immediately behind the Royal coach.

The Colonial and Indian escorts were loudly cheered and the Indian cavalry gave a touch of magnificent colour to the procession.

As they neared the Abbey the sun went behind a cloud but happily no rain fell.

The various envoys attended by their suites entered the sacred edifice headed, by the German Crown Prince and Princess who were conducted with great state to seats in the Choir.

They were followed by the Prince of Wales in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and his brothers who were attired in Highland costume. These Princes headed the procession of British royals.

The Prince of Wales who came first bore in one hand a feathered hat, and in the other his coronet. He walked up the nave and was conducted to a special choir, while the rest of the royal procession passed him, Princess Mary coming first with a long train of gold bordered velvet, bearing her coronet in her hand. As each passed, especially Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales bowed low acknowledging obeisance.

Their Majesties entered the Abbey, preceded by a procession of clergy, to the accompaniment of the singing of the choir.

The Queen, with her girl train and ladies of the Household first passed the great doors. Then followed the King, preceded by the Regalia, the Harolds, and great officers of state, followed, sat in the choir of state, and received recognition amidst a scene of the utmost grandeur and solemnity.

In the Abbey the King's Throne immediately faced the altar, whereon was placed an immense gold crown, with candle-sticks and vases, whilst to the right of the altar was a long table on which was placed superb gold plate for the communion service. Two chairs of state in red leather stood upon the dais which was covered with a blue carpet. In the open space where the transepts meet, were the choir, who shortly after all were seated began with the orchestra. "O God, our help in ages past," whilst the Regalia was solemnly conveyed from the altar to the robing room.

After the religious ceremony, the Archbishop of York preaching the sermon, the King took the oath and was anointed. Thereafter the Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the crowning ceremony, placing the Crown upon the King's head.

Thereupon the Abbey rang with cries of "God Save the King." Trumpets sounded, the guns on the Tower fired a salute, and joy bells rang everywhere. When the peals of the bells announced the crowning of the King, the crowds upon the stands in Parliament Square started singing the National Anthem, which was taken up by the crowds on every side and sung throughout London.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

The King, sitting upon the Throne, received the homage of his subjects, firstly from the Archbishop of Canterbury representing the Church. Then followed the Prince of Wales, who touched the Crown and kissed the King's cheek. The King drew his son towards him and kissed him affectionately. The Princes of the Blood and the nobility followed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury afterwards anointed and crowned Queen Mary who then, with the King partook of Holy Communion.

The final scenes in this imposing ceremony was the observance of the ancient custom of the royal offering of a pall and wedge of gold.

The solemn ceremony being completed their Majesties retired into a side chapel where they were robed in purple velvet.

On their reappearance and before leaving the Abbey they were greeted with an ovation of deafening cheers.

Emerging from the Abbey the royal procession re-formed in Palace yard and commenced the return journey to the Palace amid continuous loyal greeting which were continued all the way.

London, June 21, 3.40 p.m. The crowds in London yesterday and yesterday, viewing the decorations and rehearsals of the illuminations, were unprecedented. In the evening, movement was practically impossible.

In the processional area the decorations arranged by the City authorities are novel and original. The decorations of private houses are unusually costly.

"SHAKESPEARE BALL."

A "Shakespeare Ball" held at the Albert Hall was attended by four thousand people all in Tudor or Shakespearean costumes, recalling the costliness and splendour of the most famous masques of the past.

Royalties and foreign Envoys attended the Ball after the State Banquet.

HONOURS LIST.

Mr. Max Mueller, British Attaché at Peking, has had conferred upon him the Companionship of the Bath.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and his son Prince Arthur of Connaught represented His Majesty at the state banquet at St. James Palace, which was attended by foreign royalties and envoys. One hundred covers were laid. Amongst those present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Hon. Andrew Fisher, Premier of Australia; Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand; General Louis Botha, Premier of United South Africa; Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland; Maharajahs Gwalior, Bikanir, Kuchibhat, and Pratapsing; Prince Thaisien; Mohamed Ali, Egypt; Des Janachkessi, Ethiopia.

Prince Arthur of Connaught led in Princess Higashi Fushimi; Prince Chakrabhutes of Siam took in Princess Alexander of Teck; Prince Higashi Fushimi the Grand Duchess of Hesse; Prince George of Greece, Lady Morris; Prince George, son of the Crown Prince of Greece, Mrs. Botha; Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Mrs. Fisher; Grand Duke Michael, Lady Ward; Prince George of Saxony, Mrs. Hays Hammond.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Prince of Wales dined alone at Buckingham Palace.

Durban, June 23rd, 3.30 a.m. Telegrams have been received from all parts of the globe telling of the rejoicings at the King's Coronation.

On his return to Buckingham Palace the King touched the button which connected the cable to Newfoundland and thereby laid the cornerstone of the Newfoundland Deep Sea Fisherman's Home.

Durban, June 23rd, 3.30 a.m. While thousands were thronging the approaches of Buckingham Palace in the evening, the Prince of Wales, in Naval uniform, waved his hand again and again from the top windows in response to the cheers of the crowd. He went from one window to another.

The crowd lustily sang "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Durban, June 22, 6.50 p.m. The first Royal procession which entered Westminster Abbey was a superb picture in a superb setting. It was one of

the most stately and magnificent, dignified throughout.

There was nothing tawdry, intensely dramatic, but nothing theatrical.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated with remarkable efficiency. He knew the whole service by heart.

The gown of the Queen was surmounted with diamonds at the neck, but she wore no ornaments in her hair.

The King, in his cap of state, recalled pictures of the Tudor Kings.

As the King passed, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught exchanged bows.

When he passed the Queen, husband and wife made deep reverence one to another.

The King made his responses in a loud resonant voice.

The musical part of the service was enchanting.

Durban, June 23, 2.30 p.m.

The second and last essentials to the service were the anointing of the King and his crowning. The rites were performed with extraordinary solemnity.

His Majesty's demeanour was dignified in the extreme.

It was a glorious regal spectacle as the Sovereigns were robed and crowned, and gold circlets and glittering gems added to the splendour.

As they sat side by side there was a great sustained shout followed by a prolonged cadence "Long Live the King."

A consensus of opinion is that everything was perfect.

There was a memorable scene after their Majesties reached the Palace. They re-appeared on the balcony and acknowledged the joyous patriotic cheers and shouts of the multitudes.

They received an ovation which will never be forgotten, officers raised their swords aloft and the men joined in the cheers of the populace.

EXCISE OFFICER
MURDERED.

Ran to Police Station with
Bleeding Throat.
No Apparent Motive for Crime

Murderer Escapes.

The police authorities at Sham Shui Po, Yau-mai, were horrified yesterday morning when a Chinese gentleman staggered into the police station, holding his throat to stem the flow of blood from it and quite unable to speak.

Writes Incriminating Message. By signs he asked for paper and wrote upon it words which made his cook guilty of an attempt to take his life.

Efforts to Save Life Fruitless. The police did what they could for the gentleman, who is an excise officer, and named Wong Chan; they called a doctor, but their efforts were in vain, death taking place soon after he had written his story.

Murderer Escapes.

Constables were at once despatched to the Excise Offices, and a thorough examination of the premises was made, but not a trace of the murderer could they find. A bed was saturated with blood, the floor sprinkled profusely, and the road to the police station about two hundred yards was marked with blood stains.

No Motive.

Food was on fire in the course of preparation and a huge knife, also stained with blood, was found lying about. The motive for the crime is unknown. It is apparent that, if crime had been premeditated, it was carried out in a horrible cold blooded manner. The murderer must have left his cooking to commit the deed.

Deed Committed while Asleep.

We have ascertained that the murdered gentleman, who is 54 years of age, did not attend the review. Instead he went to bed. His brother officers, never doubting but that he was safe, attended the review. It was in their absence, therefore, that the cook committed his dastardly deed.

Larceny.

A larceny of \$300 in cash and jewellery is reported from 105, Queen's Road West. A Chinese has been allowing the run of his house to a cousin and his friends. The cousin has left, and it is suspected he has absconded with the missing money and jewellery.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 10. A new bank, to be called the Sino-American Bank, is to be established, with branches in Peking and Shanghai, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

The Chinese Board of Finance will hold one-fifth of the shares, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce three-tenths, and the remaining one-half will be held by American interests.

His Excellency Chung Hsin is to be managing director.

Peking, June 10. The Board of Foreign Affairs has asked the Japanese Minister in Peking to explain the reason for the prolonged stay of a Japanese cruiser at Hankow.

Peking, June 10. The Board of Foreign Affairs is in negotiations with the Cuban Minister at Peking about drawing up a Commercial Treaty between Cuba and China.

Peking, June 10. The President of the Duma intends to visit the Three Eastern Provinces.

It is reported that the Japanese Government is greatly concerned over the proposed visit.

Peking, June 10. The President of the Board of Finance has determined to tender his resignation on account of the continued friction with the new Cabinet, the Army Advisory Council and the Lord of the Admiralty.

Peking, June 10. Chan Hoi Siu and H.E. Tuen Fung have held a conference about inviting foreign lenders for the construction of railways in China.

Peking, June 10. The President of the Army Board proposes to appoint a Commander-in-Chief stationed in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Peking, June 10. It is proposed that a foreign loan should be raised for the development of the Kiangsu-Chiang railway.

The Board of Communications is in favour of the scheme but the Board of Foreign Affairs and Finance are not.

Peking, June 10. H.E. Chang, Ming Chih, the Canton Viceroy, has telegraphed to Peking stating that, owing to the run made on the Taiching bank, and the Communication bank, Canton is very hard pressed for money.

The Viceroy requested the Board of Finance to remit \$5,000,000 at once to Canton and also ask for permission to raise foreign loans to the amount of \$5,000,000 to save the situation.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting the Viceroy's request.

Peking, June 18. The Prince Regent is greatly alarmed over the hostile attitude of the people in Canton in opposing the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways and the Board of Communications to consider the best measures of saving the situation.

Both the new Cabinet and the Board of Communications suggested that conciliatory measures should be adopted and that the shareholders should be refunded the whole of their capital.

Peking, June 18. Prince Chun, the Special Commissioner to represent the Emperor of China at the Coronation of King George, has telegraphed to Peking stating that he has arrived in London and has been accorded a hearty welcome.

Peking, June 18. The Board of Finance intends to put aside \$2,000,000 from the foreign loans for the minting of subsidiary coins in Canton.

Peking, June 18. The Boards of Finance and Communications intend to raise a foreign loan of \$15,000,000 for the development of the railways when the Government has taken over the complete control.

Peking, June 18. A number of important documents have been stolen from the Imperial Archives and sent to the foreigners.

The plot was discovered and the thieves were arrested.

Peking, June 18. The Prince Regent has ordered the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to make for the protection of the residents in the city.

Peking, June 18. The plot was discovered and the thieves were arrested.

Peking, June 18. The plot was discovered and the thieves were arrested.

Peking, June 18. The plot was discovered and the thieves were arrested.

Peking, June 18. The plot was discovered and the thieves were arrested.

Peking, June 18. The plot was discovered and the thieves were arrested.

Peking, June 18. The plot was discovered and the thieves were arrested.

Coronation Celebrations

A STRANGER'S IMPRESSIONS

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

ENGLISH "VARIETY OF TALENT AND CHARACTER."

Irrepressible Curiosity.

An Englishman, yet a stranger to the outpost of the British Empire, the key to the Far East, possessed by the greatest nation the world has known, I stepped ashore filled with an irrepressible curiosity, an insistent inquisitiveness and an insatiable appetite for the good things which the Colony placed upon the stranger's table.

National Esprit de Corps.

I had just digested and enjoyed the beauties of the place when preparations were commenced for the celebrating of that great event, the crowning of an English King. My thoughts quickly flew back to the time when our late King was crowned, and to the vigour which only the English knew how to put into celebrations, when social distinctions, petty differences and jealousies were submerged beneath a national esprit de corps, and the King's Coronation was upheld by high and low, rich and poor, in a manner that brought joy to the participants, and welded, indissolubly, patriotism to one's country and loyalty to one's King.

The Wrath of Defoe.

As such thoughts came to my mind, they were, by an infection of remembrance, clouded somewhat by the words of Defoe, who in a moment of wrath said "the Englishman is the mud of all races." The words awakened other thoughts of the early struggles of those nations who, seeking to conquer England, were, more or less, merged into one, and that one—the English. I make no attempt in my own words to defend the wrath of Defoe, but taking Emerson as our valiant knight, I will allow him to wipe off our escutcheon the marks of such a vitriolic statement. He said: "The English derive their pedigree from such a range of nationalities, that there needs no room and land-room to unfold the varieties of talent and character."

A Deserved Appendication.

Thus we more clearly recognize the strides which, impelled by "varieties of talent and character" have been made by our race during the past century, and during the present hundred years, just commenced, we expect to see the English prestige still further advanced. King Edward VIII, Edward the Peacemaker, the first king of the twentieth century, accomplished much good, and following out the excellent work begun by his mother, he sought, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, to establish a world's peace. He smoothed over many difficulties and this name, deservedly, will be handed down to posterity bearing the appendication—"Peacemaker."

"Fountain of Good."

One almost looks upon his death as untimely, but borrowing a phrase from that beloved Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, we make it applicable to our late King:—"Within is a fountain good, and it will ever bubble up, it thou wilt ever dig." As if following out this precept, commencing "Look within," our late King discovered his own wealth of good and the world has recognized his value. We look to his successor, and none doubts we shall not look in vain, for a continuance of the magnificent work laid down by his father.

Reflection.

King George, now established in all regal rights, has mounted the Throne amidst that pomp and splendour handed down through centuries—aye, ever since the world was created. The scene, as those know who witnessed the last Coronation, was gorgeous and devout. In the mind's eye one can see the magnificent procession and the crowded London streets and imagine the rejoicings that have taken, and are taking, place in the provinces.

Patriotism and Loyalty.

And here? We are a small part of the Empire, but small as we may be, our patriotism, our loyalty, is none the less great. We have subscribed our mites to a common fund to worthily uphold the objects

and, though, parenthetically, we see little result for our expenditure of 60,000 dollars, we have not failed in our intentions. We travel through the streets, attractive at all times, and note with satisfaction the efforts that have been and will be made to conform to the Central Governing Body's regulations as to the course our celebrations shall take.

Attractive and Impressive.

Everywhere we see the small and the large lantern hanging in quiet compliance with requests, and colours blending harmoniously, adding to the festive air. Nothing seems lacking. In the day time the scene was attractive; when darkness supervened, impressive. The beauties of the subdued glow shed around by the Chinese lantern can never be appreciated by those at home. The City from the heights of the Peak seemed to be in possession of the elves associated only with enchanted and fairy lands. The triumphal arches which have been erected in Queen's Road, added to the deception, so readily accepted, and willingly, and help us to realise more fully the beauties of Hongkong as she appears when suddenly plunged into a festive garb.

Scene Effulgent.

Chinese accept, become impregnated with, our enthusiasm; it is contagious and in the effulgence of these scenes they are infused with an unaccustomed energy, contrary to their phlegmatic character, and their feelings effervesce in a hundred and one ways. The Chinese cracker, how annoying at times; yet how welcome, held in close relation to the lantern as expressive of the country's character, was heard last evening, as for a long time it was never heard before, our splitting, in abundance; yet doubly welcome, for, in its peregrinations as it wasted strength, it was in harmony with the boisterous feelings of both European and Asiatic.

Infectious Enjoyment.

Thus we see the City of Victoria as we gaze upon it from the heights of the Peak, and even when we descend into the City itself we are not disappointed, rather do we more fully appreciate the enterprise of our loyal community. We enter into the spirit, infectious and almost intoxicating, and ceasing to hold the reins tightly we suddenly abandon ourselves to enjoyment and, colloquially, let "ourselves go."

A Blaze of Colour.

It was impossible to restrain one's feelings; the streets, one blaze of colour, flags of all nations flying side by side in cordial greeting of our King, imbued one with happiness. Chinese, lovers of colour in almost every shade, were eager to hang out flags and to string numerous lanterns across the portals of their business houses. Children were shrieking with delight; their elders looking upon the whole pleased, and the usually solemn faces of the Chinaman wore smiles which betokened intense pleasure.

Influence of the Western Mind.

In places during the day time it was impossible to pass, men and women congregated, and enjoyed to the full that which they saw. Mingling freely with the crowd were Chinese ladies, whose presence out of doors at one time was prohibited, but now, thanks to the influence of the Western mind, they are privileged to enjoy fresh air and the attendant happiness. They delight in their freedom, so to speak, and their smiles showed an inward delight. Earlier I spoke of enchanted lands; yes, Hongkong was a land enchanted, and to give further colour to the illusion, strings upon strings of fairy lamps, such as decorate the English Parks when seasons of festivity demand, were hanging in Queen's Road.

Chinese Methods.

To describe fully and accurately all that one saw, that was impressive, not a few columns would

have to be devoted to that description, but a whole page. The English pride themselves that pagantry and celebrations are "done" in a style which can only be emulated, not excelled; but the Englishman in China must to a certain extent conform to the Chinese method of decorations. He does so "right royally" and in helping the Chinese his efforts meet with greater success than otherwise he would have attained. And how exquisite the result. English decorations are quite compared with Chinese; but, let us be fair, there is something in the Chinese festivities that fills one with a longing to do things and yet not knowing what to do.

Chinaman's Respect.

Admiring the scenery in Queen's Road, and it can aptly be described as scenery, for looking towards Government Offices, a back ground of green shrubbery completed an exquisite picture, one's attention was drawn to a procession passing along the road, headed by a person carrying a large calico flag, yellow in colour and bearing the word "Confucius." Enquiries gave one the information that the participants were scholars in the Kowloon schools and followers of the great Chinese teacher. The procession passed quietly, but not without a great amount of attention being attracted. Confucius is a name which the Chinaman reveres; he was a great teacher, and his one great precept is echoed in our Christianity: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you" was the essence of his sentence, and the Chinaman pays him great respect.

Childhood Days.

Again we seek the Peak and gaze with friendly and interested eyes on the sports that were in progress amongst the Peak children. How delighted they were; how happy, how they rejoiced in taking part in the healthy British sports. They were thoroughly enjoyed by both old and young, and one could see the glow of health suffusing the cheeks of those who endeavoured to win the prizes. And followed a concert. How rapturous were the small members of the audience, how they enjoyed the concert. Childhood days, one was again compelled to admit, were the happiest, free from cares and troubles.

"God Save the King."

"God Save the King." These words echoed by British subjects the world over, are written in large letters on the hill side, and as darkness fell were illuminated, giving the message to all ships in the harbour and were capable of being read at Kowloon. How often these words were repeated, both at home and abroad, one can never say, but loyalty springs in every British breast, and where loyalty reigns these words are spoken, shouted and sung.

Promising Day.

It came as a shock to those who were awake at six o'clock yesterday morning to hear two guns fired in quick succession telling the public that the review had been postponed until four o'clock. The morning opened bright and apparently there was no reason why a postponement should be made. Nor was there. The promise of the early morning was fulfilled during the day and a much better day for the celebrations could not have been wished.

Venice in Harbour.

As was decided the day, or night, of illuminations is to-night, but eager to test the brilliancy of their respective lanterns many firms made the little flame burn bright. It was a pretty sight to walk along the sea front and there view the extensive illuminations on craft of every kind, from the largest to the smallest. The British battleship, and the three gunboats, were brilliantly illuminated and presented an appearance at once attractive and delightful. Venice, with her streets of water, on which flit about the picturesque gondolas, was not to be compared with the Harbour last evening, when every boat seemed to take up the meaning of the words on the hill "God Save the King," and silently yet visibly show loyalty, patriotism.

London Outfitted.

London yesterday, we are assured, was a fairyland. About London there is too much that is prosaic, and even Herulean attempts to hide her large buildings and adorn her in a fairy garb can only meet with a certain amount

of success. Here it is not so. The very streets to the Western mind are streets of fairyland; and the harbour, illuminated as it was yesterday, added to the deception. In the background, as one stood on the Hongkong side, one could see the progress of the celebrations in Kowloon. There was a blaze of light issuing from that town's illuminations and sending out a glow against the sky which could be seen for miles round. Surmounted on a tripod arrangement was a Crown and round it could be seen thousands of Chinese and Europeans.

The Holiday Crowd.

Out on holiday a crowd can enjoy itself no matter in what country. And, as in England, a Chinese crowd, taken as a whole, is an orderly one. The people come out not to indulge, if it be an indulgence, in rowdiness, but to feast their eyes and satisfy themselves with the "sights," and to participate in the friendly jibes, often thrown out. Not for many months has one seen so many people on the streets at one time, and to do honour to England's King.

Kowloon to Yau-mat.

From Kowloon to Yau-mat there is not much ground to cover, but portions of the way in daylight are very pretty. Last evening the beauty of the scene was enhanced in no small measure, and again not dispising the lantern, the trees helped in bearing a light burden. Imagination will serve the picture. Yau-mat too was in festive display and did her share in the celebrations.

Gorgeous Beauty.

The sight was one which could never be forgotten; a sight worth coming thousands of miles to see, for not only have we seen nature dressed as we have never seen her dressed before, but we have a greater conception of the Chinese mind, full of the love of the beautiful. One might feel inclined to say, gaudy, but when we take into consideration that China is a flower covered land, that gorgeous beauty is to be seen on every hand, is it not then a natural sequence that her flowers should have an influence on the mind? Flowers have an influence on the minds of all peoples, and the Chinese, making no exception, try to live in accordance with the brilliancy of her flowers.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

An Impressive Scene.

Yesterday morning on account of the postponement of the review, the first item on the day's programme was the service in the Cathedral, attended by H. E. the Governor and all the principal official and unofficial members of the community. The body of the church was full of worshippers and quite a number were accommodated in the baptistry and Chancel. From quite an early hour once and twos had been entering the sacred edifice until, quite half an hour before the ceremony was due to commence, the interior was comfortably filled with gentlemen in uniforms and medals, and ladies wearing the most exquisite of toilettes. The sight was impressive, for Hongkong "had gathered there, her beauty and her chivalry" in the dim religious light, to join in a service of triumphant thanksgiving in which the means of joy mingled with a suppliant strain that the King might be so blessed to reign over us that his occupancy of the throne might be one more glorious page in the annals of a great empire. The chancel was choicely decorated with plants, while from the altar down the central aisle, was laid a crimson carpet as if the King himself were to be present.

During the assembly of the large congregation Mr. Donnan Fuller delighted all ears with the majestic rendering of Elgar's "Imperial March" and other pieces including Wesley's "Choral Song and Fugue" and "Air and Variation" Smart. As the bell ceased striking the hour of eleven the choir, headed by the Diocesan Lay Reader Mr. F. T. Lake, moved slowly up the aisle singing the grand old processional hymn "Oh God our help in ages past," and ushering in a large representative body of clergy among whom were: Revs. G. H. Hickling, W. W. Rogers, C. B. Thompson, W. H. Hewitt, C. N. R. Mackenzie, S. W. Payne, W. H. Foster, Pegg, H. O. Spink, Fok Tsing Shan, His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, Revs. Fong Yat San, A. D. Steward and F. T. Johnson.

On reaching the stalls and finishing the hymn, the choir sang the appropriate psalm "Laetatus Sum," Psalm 122, "I was glad when they said unto me: We will go into the house of the Lord," at the conclusion of which followed the Proper Lesson; 1. S. Peter ii 13-18, a passage which concluded with the words "Fear God, Honour the King."

The Rev. F. T. Johnson then addressed the following exhortation to the congregation:—Brethren, I desire you to pray for the Church and people of this Empire, over which God has called him to bear rule; remembering especially the King's great need of God's most gracious favour and continual help. Then followed the Tally's Festival Litany intoned by the Rev. A. B. Thornhill, and the responses by the Choir. The anthem was chosen from Psalm 26 verses 2, 6 and 7, set to music by Hopkins. The words were "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord; and so will I go to thine altar. For thy loving-kindness is ever before mine eyes; and I will walk in thy truth. That I may show the voice of thanksgiving; and tell of all thy wondrous works."

In place of an address the Bishop proceeded to the Chancel steps from his throne, and made the following recital of the ceremonies and forms observed in the crowning of the King at Westminster:—Brethren in the Lord, we thank God that this day, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter at Westminster, our Sovereign Lord, King George, is anointed and crowned, and the Queen with him.

And this is the manner of the Service that is there performed. I. First the Archbishop of Canterbury, divers great Officers of State going along with him, presents his Majesty to the people, that they may recognize him, and acclaim him by their voices as their King.

II. Then after prayer to God; such as we ourselves have now made, the King takes a solemn Oath to govern his people according to the Laws and Customs of the Realm; to cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all his judgments; and to protect the Church.

III. Thereupon after solemn prayer for the presence and blessing of God the Holy Ghost, the King is anointed with holy Oil upon his head, his breast, and his hands, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; forasmuch as Kings, Priests, and Prophets of old were after this manner made and consecrated to teach and govern the people of Israel; and the Archbishop says over him this blessing:—

Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with the Oil of gladness above his fellows, by his holy Anointing pour down upon your Head and Heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your hands: that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

IV. Then is his Majesty invested with the Ensigns of his kingly state. First, he is clothed with royal vestments; and then he receives the Sword of Justice, brought from the Altar of God, and delivered to him by the hands of the Bishops; and when he is girded therewith, the Archbishop says:—"With this Sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order: that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue; and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come."

Then the King, rising from the chair of his Coronation, ungirds his Sword, and going to the Altar, offers it there to God from whom he has received it.

After this the Armill and the Royal Robe are put upon him, with the prayer that the Lord his God may endow him with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high; that the Lord may embrace him with his mercy on every side, and clothe him with the robe of righteousness and with the garments of salvation.

Then the Orb with the Cross is given into his hand with these words:—"When you see this Orb thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

Then he receives the Ring, the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic Faith; and the Archbishop says:—"As you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever Amen."

Next he receives the Sceptre with the Cross, the ensign of kingly power and justice; and Sceptre with the Dove, the rod of equity and mercy, with the injunction:—"Be so merciful, that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go."

And then the Crown is brought from the Altar after prayer to God; and the Archbishop reverently puts it upon the King's head.

And the people at the sight thereof with loud and repeated shouts cry, God Save the King. And after that, the Archbishop goes on and says:—"God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting Kingdom by the gift of Him whose kingdom endureth for ever Amen."

Then the King, rising from the chair of his Coronation, ungirds his Sword, and going to the Altar, offers it there to God from whom he has received it.

After this the Armill and the Royal Robe are put upon him, with the prayer that the Lord his God may endow him with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high; that the Lord may embrace him with his mercy on every side, and clothe him with the robe of righteousness and with the garments of salvation.

Then the Orb with the Cross is given into his hand with these words:—"When you see this Orb thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

Then he receives the Ring, the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic Faith; and the Archbishop says:—"As you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever Amen."

Next he receives the Sceptre with the Cross, the ensign of kingly power and justice; and Sceptre with the Dove, the rod of equity and mercy, with the injunction:—"Be so merciful, that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go."

And then the Crown is brought from the Altar after prayer to God; and the Archbishop reverently puts it upon the King's head.

And the people at the sight thereof with loud and repeated shouts cry, God Save the King. And after that, the Archbishop goes on and says:—"God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting Kingdom by the gift of Him whose kingdom endureth for ever Amen."

Last of all, the Holy Bible is brought from off the altar, and delivered to the King by the Archbishop and Bishops with these words:—"Our gracious King: we present you with the Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the royal Law; these are the lively Graces of God."

V. The King having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the Archbishop solemnly blesses him; and every part of the Benediction is followed with a loud and hearty Amen.

VI. And after this the King goes to his Throne, and is placed therein, with the prayer that God will establish his Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore; and the Bishops, the Princes, and the other Peers do their homage to his Majesty.

VII. Then follows the solemn anointing and crowning of her Majesty the Queen; and after that the King and Queen draw near to God's Holy Table to receive the Holy Communion, putting off their crowns before the Altar.

At the end of the great and solemn service the Te Deum is sung, as a hymn of praise to Almighty God, who has shown mercy to our Sovereign and his people, in thus setting him on the Throne of his ancestors.

Pray we therefore, brethren, both now and in the days to come, that the same Lord God Almighty will by the continual assistance of his heavenly grace enable him to fulfil the high responsibility of his sacred trust.

Special prayers were then offered and the service concluded with the Te Deum sung to Stanford's setting in B flat, but before recessing the Choir sang three verses of the National Anthem.

Roman Catholic Service. It was remarked in high quarters the other day, in connection with the religious part of the Coronation celebrations, that "all sections of the Christian Church,

with the exception of the Roman Catholic, were joining in and offering united prayer," for the King and for the Empire. The speaker's parenthetical observation is an unjust aspersion on the King's Catholic subjects and the Catholic citizens residing within His Majesty's vast dominions. The subjects of King George V. belonging to the Church claiming to be the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic yield to none in loyalty or devotion, and their service held at the Cathedral at Glendalough yesterday amply demonstrates that that loyalty and devotion and their reverence in their prayers during Mass for the King and Queen who were crowned at Westminster yesterday.

Seldom have we seen such a large and so representative a congregation as that which met at the Commemorative service at the Catholic Cathedral yesterday. And seldom has there been such an aggregation of Church dignitaries as that which assembled to officiate at the solemn service yesterday. None other than His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni officiated and he was assisted by both the procurators of the French Dominican Missions in the Far East. The full list of the participating clergy was as follows:—Celebrant, Bishop D. Pozzoni, Assistant, Mgr. P. de Maria; Deacon, Rev. L. Robert; Sub-Deacon Rev. F. Noval; Master of Ceremonies for the Clergy, Rev. G. M. Spada; Master of Ceremonies for the Congregation, Rev. A. Placzek, a dozen other priests, French, Spanish and Chinese, also assisted.

The decoration of the interior of the building was simple, and because of its very simplicity was effective. The only decorations on the altar were lighted tapers and flowers. At the extreme ends on either side of the tabernacle were the figures of two angels. The clergy were seated in the chancel; the reserved seats were placed below the communion table and they were occupied by members of the consular body and their wives, and the representatives of the Sister Services—the Navy and the Army. There was a Naval Contingent present drawn from the Monmouth, Flora, Handy and Thistle; a company of soldier took their seats in the aisle. The northern transept was filled with girls from the French Convent. The southern was allocated to the girls of St. Agnes College who were accompanied by the Sisters of the Italian Convent. From the orphanage of the same Convent a large number of girls attended. There were over two hundred of them. The 600 odd boys from St. Joseph's English College took their seats also in this transept. The Chinese children from the Asilo de la Sta. Infancia were accommodated in the centre of the aisle, while the 80 more boys from the St. Lewis' School were ranged in front of the Baptistry. The boys wore their coronation medals. Excepting for the allocations just mentioned, there were no other reserved seats.

The members of the Societade Philharmonica, conducted by Prof. F. F. Gonzales, rendered signal assistance in the instrumental part of the service. Rarely have they been heard to such advantage as they were yesterday. The consensus of opinion was that the "societade" rendered divine music divinely played at yesterday's service. They began with the Coronation March by Rich Eilenberg and during Mass contributed also Andante Religioso (Francis Thome) and Largo e Mesto (Beethoven). The choral part was contributed by the Cathedral Choir strengthened by several friends. Mr. Baptista was the organist. They sang Veni Creator (German Song) during Mass and Perosi's Sanctus.

Bishop Pozzoni officiated at the Mass and after pronouncing the last Benediction took the leading part also in the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During Benediction the following hymns were sung:—O Salutaris (Webb) Te Deum (Gregorian), Tantum Ergo (G. Moreanti), and Laudate Dominum.

When the religious part of the service was over the Choir, Clergy and Congregation sang "God Save the King," all standing. It was a noteworthy fact and one that was generally commented upon by all as they left the Church that the singing of the National Anthem synchronised with the firing of the royal salute. The

first gun was heard to fire as the congregation began with the first words of

"God Save the King."

The Parsee Service.

Almost all the members of the Parsee Community were present at their Club premises at the corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets at 4 p.m. in the afternoon to offer a special prayer in honour of this occasion, when after the religious service was finished, the following special prayer was recited by the Priest, the whole congregation during that time remained standing. On account of the recent sad death of their President Sir Hormusjee Mody they did not enjoy the occasion so well as it otherwise would have been the case, but after reciting the prayers they quietly dispersed. The following is the translation of the special prayer in Gujarati:—Blessed be the name of Holy Abura-Mazda.

1. Almighty Abura-Mazda, Holy, Heavenly, Pure; give ear, we beseech Thee, to the prayers of thy Mazda-yucanian servants, and satisfy us with Thy Mercy.

2. Receive our heartfelt thanks, O Almighty God, that Thou art pleased this day to set a peerless crown upon the head of our Gracious Sovereign, King-Empress George.

3. Vouchsafe to him, Merciful Creator, Thy love, and grant unto him, with Thy abundant grace, the spirit of heavenly piety, as also Thy spirit of wisdom for his guide and Thy arm for his strength, so that in his godliness, and in his unfeigned spirit of wisdom and strength, Justice, Truth, Peace and Love may flourish in his day to promote the well-being, solidarity and unification of his various subjects of all classes and creeds.

4. We Pray unto Thee, O Merciful Mazda, to bestow upon our illustrious Sovereign splendour of glory, health, vigour and victoriously bring all prosperity, a long line of descendants gifted with intelligence, a long life, and the best, brilliant and glorious life of the Pious.

5. We beseech Thee, O Bounteous Giver of all Good, to be favourable to our ruler, and to bestow, of Thy bounty, upon his head the full blessings of the annihilation of famine and pestilence wherever prevailing in his wide dominions, and to endow, in his vast Empire, the happiness and cheer of fruitful peace and gladsome plenty.

6. We supplicate Thee, O Merciful Creator, to crown the fulness of his days with the fulness of Thy divine blessings, grace and love, and receive our humble prayers, O Almighty God, that these and all Thy other gifts may be long continued, and crown him with immortality in the life to come.

7. Listen, we pray Thee, to this earnest invocation of Thy servants of the Zoroastrian faith in Hongkong, and grant us our wishes.

8. Merciful and Gracious Abura-Mazda, we again beseech Thee to give ear to our prayers and to extend Thy divine blessings, favour and love, out of Thy bounteous grace, upon our Gracious Queen Mary.

9. Grant her a long life, send her help from Thy holy place and so inspire her, in conjunction with her Royal Consort, with virtue and piety, that she may be a fruitful source and a great exemplar thereof to all Thy people under her care to their spiritual welfare and temporal interests.

10. So we give Thee thanks, for ever, and let our cry come unto Thee.—AMEN.

Jewish Service.

A special Coronation service was held yesterday in the Synagogue, when the following prayer was offered after the Ark had been opened:—

Almighty God and overruling King! From the place of Thy habitation Thou lookest upon all the dwellers of the earth. By Thy Kings reign and princes rule, Thou establishest their throne, and in Thy hand is their glory and their majesty. Thou hast set Thy servant, King George, upon the throne of his fathers. Thou knowest his heart, that it has ever been his desire and happiness to seek the welfare of his people.

Behold, the day hath come that we looked for; we have seen it the day on which he has been anointed King, when the crown of sovereignty has been placed upon his head, the day when he lifted up his hand to heaven and took the oath, that he would rule over his people according to the Statutes of the realm, and cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be executed in the land.

Therefore we have come into Thy house, and worship toward Thy holy temple. Hearken unto the voice of our cry; our King and our God, for unto Thee do we pray. May it please Thee to bless our Sovereign Lord the King, O God, save the King! May the King live! May the King live for ever; May Thy arm strengthen him to bear the heavy yoke of governance. Even as Thou hast set a diadem of fine gold upon his head, so crown him with honour and glory, with mercy and loving-kindness. Anoint him with the oil of gladness. Vouchsafe unto him the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of knowledge and fear of Thee, so that all the nations that dwell beneath his sceptre, the sceptre of righteousness, may abide in peace and tranquillity.

Pour out the riches of Thy heavenly goodness upon Queen Mary, who standeth at the right hand of the King in gracious majesty. Vouchsafe to her tongue is the law of kindness. Her eyes are upon the poor and upon those that are bruised in spirit. Her heart goeth out unto those that are stretched upon the bed of languishing. Give her the desire of her heart, and do not withhold the request of her lips. Bless the Queen Mother, Her Apparent, and all the members of the Royal House.

Withdraw not, we beseech Thee, Thy loving-kindness for this realm. Shield the indwellers thereof. Remove from them pestilence, sword, famine and sorrow. Speed the days when peace will flourish throughout the world, when the earth will be full of the knowledge of Thee, as the waters cover the sea. Amen.

Prayer for the King and the Royal Family.

May He who giveth salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes, Whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, Who delivered His servant David from the hurtful sword, Who maketh a way in the sea and a path in the mighty waters—may He bless, protect and exalt our Sovereign Lord, King George, Our Gracious Queen Mary, Alexandra the Queen Mother, Edward, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

May the Supreme King of Kings in His mercy preserve the King, guard him, and deliver him from all trouble, sorrow and hurt. May He make his enemies fall before him; and in whatsoever he undertaketh may he prosper. May the Supreme King of Kings in His mercy put a spirit of wisdom and understanding into his heart and into the hearts of all his counsellors, that they may uphold the peace of the realm, advance the welfare of the nation, and deal kindly and truly with all Israel. In his days and in ours may Judah be saved and Israel dwell securely; and may the Redeemer come unto Zion. O that this may be His will, and let us say, Amen.

The Ark was then closed.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Immediately following the service in the Cathedral, a meeting was held in the St. Andrew's Hall to ratify the telegrams, that it was proposed to send to their Majesties on behalf of the different sections of the community.

On the proposal of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, J.E., the Governor took the chair being supported by his two Aide de Camps. The meeting was attended by a very large number of Hongkong's principal inhabitants, both Chinese and European.

His Excellency said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—To-day in both hemispheres, in every part of the world and on every sea, where the British flag flies, the subjects of our King unite to do him homage to testify their loyalty and to reverently and earnestly express their hopes that his reign may be long and prosperous and peaceful. To-day the Crown of his ancestors is placed upon his head—that crown which is the symbol

and bond of unity of the whole Empire in the historic building where a long line of British Kings have been crowned with all the pomp and rites of old time ritual and tradition. We in this colony of Hongkong yield to no British community in our loyalty and we are celebrating this historic event with rejoicing; and with prayer. We desire to transmit to His Gracious Majesty the loyal congratulations and heartfelt good wishes of his subjects here and all the residents in this colony. I have asked you therefore to meet together in this public hall that you may hear and endorse the telegrams and addresses it is proposed to send. First the Legislative and Executive who represent the Government, official and unofficial, have in joint session with His Majesty's judges agreed to the following form of words:—"The Executive and Legislative Councils and judges of Hongkong, on behalf of Your Majesty's subjects in the Colony, beg most humbly to offer their loyal and respectful congratulations to you on the occasion of the Coronation of Your Majesty as King and Emperor and of Her Majesty Queen Mary. We pray that the event which is celebrated to-day may inaugurate a long and glorious reign for Your Majesties and an era of happiness, prosperity and honourable peace for Your Majesty's Kingdom and Empire."

The Coronation Committee on behalf of the whole community of every race and nationality have submitted to me the following telegram for despatch to the King:—"His Majesty's subjects in Hongkong present their loyal homage to the King, and the people of other nationalities within the borders of the Colony join with them in offering respectful congratulations to Their Majesties and in wishing them a long and happy reign."

The Chinese community propose to outlast to my hands to be laid before the King Emperor on the occasion of his coronation at Delhi—which I am invited to attend—a beautifully embroidered scroll expressing their loyalty and good wishes. It will be read by Mr. Ng Hon Sz and an English translation will be read by Mr. Chan Kai Ming. The Parsee community have submitted a telegram which they desire to send and which is as follows:—"The Parsee Community of Hongkong desire, on the occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, to renew their assurances of loyalty and attachment to the Throne; to offer their respectful congratulations and to wish Their Majesties a long and glorious reign."

Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that the expressions of loyalty and the sincere wishes for a long life and prosperity, which these telegrams and addresses convey, meet with the cordial approval of every member of the community. I will ask you to raise your hands in token of consent. I will ask Mr. Ng Hon Sz to read the address in Chinese and Mr. Chan Kai Ming to read the translation.

The translation was as follows:—

To His most Gracious Majesty George the Fifth by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Supreme Lord in and over the Colony in Hongkong and its Dependencies.

Whereas upon this 22nd day of June in the year 1911 Your Majesty George the Fifth has been crowned King of Great Britain with a ritual most august and with ceremonies most perfect, we now do homage to Your Majesty, whose brilliant genius and inspired wisdom have inherited the royal diadem in wide empire over dominions in Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia, to the great comfort of your subjects of red and yellow, black and brown, as well as of the white race. World-wide is such an influence therefore how he, being Sovereign, draws forth its inmost essence and uses it to the utmost, cannot be rivalled or matched in his glory and splendour by any prince or potentate. On this day, therefore, which witnesses the coronation of Coronation and has in very truth been ordained by Heaven as the birthday of high sovereignty, we, your Chinese

subjects and all Chinese residents in Hongkong, whose good fortune it is to partake in this great ritual, being as it were spectators and bystanders, for those of us who dwell here abide in the King's City living peacefully without fear, while those of us who travel pass along the King's highway journeying safely and in comfort, we who this long time past have yearned to express our gratitude for your sheltering protection, now avail ourselves of this day of good omen to Your Majesty, in order humbly to invoke upon our Monarch blessings such as those which came of old from the Sung and the Ya mountains, reverently praying that Your Majesty may enjoy a reign of untroubled tranquillity and a long life of unbroken happiness.

All the virtues and all the wisdom of Her late Majesty your grandmother Queen Victoria, who was extolled alike by those within and those without Her empire, and all the glorious achievements of your Imperial father King Edward the Seventh, whose skilful diplomacy gave the world peace, all this is Your Majesty's inheritance: and the policy of your Ancestors will develop in your hands and be bequeathed to posterity. The policy of Great Britain at home and abroad has always aimed at progressive improvement in the welfare of the people and the security of the State; therefore we hope that Your Majesty having now ascended the Throne, will soon reap the reward of government so good and so virtuous, securing to Great Britain blessings without end, and setting the whole world the highest example of progress. Pleasant to Your Majesty must be such homage, and glad will your people be to sing your praise: nay, we cannot but utter our praise in song:—

Heaven made the multitudes of men, and Heaven Appointed Kings to rule them. Wido indeed Is Britain's empire, wherein Liberty

Such as the world has rarely known abounds! God save King George, our new throne'd Emperor!

The Crown, which this day gives him, crowns his reign As the spring-season crowns the youthful year:

And, where the sunshine of his presence smiles, Joy thunders out a greeting. Therefore, we, Raising pure hands in homage, pray that all

The inmost fragrance of delight may please The Mighty Prince, our Monarch: Even we, Who dwell upon this Isle of Fragrant Streams

And gaze upon His splendour and are near To His compassion, now invoke in song

The fulness of all blessings on His reign. All the Chinese subjects and Chinese residents in Hongkong with uplifted hands and bowed heads dutifully present this address.

Dr. Ho Kai then formally presented the scroll, which was bound in a handsome red morocco cover with heavy gold corners, to His Excellency with the request that he would lay it before the King at Delhi.

The meeting closed with "Three Cheers for the King" which were enthusiastically given.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

AT HAPPY VALLEY.

It had been arranged that a grand review of the Naval Brigade and Garrison troops should be held at Happy Valley at eight o'clock in the morning, but owing to the unpropitious state of the weather on the previous evening certain provisions had to be taken in view of a possible postponement. It was arranged that, if the meteorological prospects in the morning were unpromising, two guns should be fired in rapid succession at ten minutes to six o'clock. Just at the stated time, the rain was coming down in torrents and a high wind testified to the near proximity of a typhoon of sorts.

It was not, therefore, a matter of much surprise when the two

guns, signalling the postponement of the review till later in the day, banged off one after the other.

Meanwhile, the troops, who were to go on parade, were all in readiness at their various headquarters. The Volunteers mustered in strong force at their Drill Hall, but, like the rest, had to disband. As the weather cleared up in the course of the day, the review, as pre-arranged, took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. By this time the rain had ceased and although the sky was overcast by heavy black clouds, the atmospheric conditions were almost ideal for a review of troops.

At the afternoon muster, the Volunteers did not assemble in sufficient strength and the Commandant reluctantly decided that the Corps should not take part in the review.

Review Order.

The saluting base was situated in front of the grand stand, with enclosures on either side for the accommodation of officers; heads of departments, non-commissioned officers and their families and the general public. The Naval Brigade and Garrison troops were drawn up in line of quarter columns facing the grand stand in the following order, from left to right, with the massed band and pipes in the rear of the centre of the line:—

A.—Naval Brigade under the command of Commander L. A. B. Donaldson. Detachments from ships in harbour of seamen and Royal Marines.

B.—Royal Artillery Brigade, commander Lieut.-Col. G. D. Chalmier, C.M.G., No. 83 Coy. R.G.A., No. 87 Coy. R.G.A., No. 88 Coy. R.G.A., No. 1 Coy. H.K.S.B. R.G.A., No. 4 Coy. H.K.S.B. R.G.A., No. 5 Coy. H.K.S.B. R.G.A.

C.—Royal Engineers, commander Major G. R. B. Caulfield, No. 25 Coy. R.E., No. 40 Coy. R.E.

D.—Infantry Brigade, commander Lieut.-Col. L. A. H. Hamilton, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., 8th Rajputs, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. The field guns were formed up on both flanks of the line, in action on the sand track, those of the Naval Brigade on the right and those of the H.K.S.B. R.G.A. on the left of the line of the quarter columns, facing outwards.

State of Parade.

Following was the state of parade:—

Royal Navy	513
Royal Marines	170
R.G.A.	407
H.K.S.B. R.G.A.	209
Royal Engineers	175
K.O.Y.L.I.	422
8th Rajputs	708
126th Baluchis	713

Total 3,408

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

At four o'clock His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, attended by Captain Taylor, A.D.C., and Captain Simson, P. S., rode up to the saluting base and was received with a Royal Salute, the naval guns firing the first seven guns, the Garrison Artillery following with seven more, and the naval guns completing the 21.

The Union Jack was broken on the flagstaff as the first round of the artillery salute was fired. Then followed the order to present arms while the massed band played the first six bars of the National Anthem. At the saluting base His Excellency was met by Major-General C. A. Anderson, Commanding the Forces, who was accompanied by Colonel W. R. St. John, O.R.E., Major Fullock, D.A.A., Q.M.G., Captain Grotton, A.D.C., and Commodore C.G. Eyres, R.N. Accompanied by the staff, His Excellency rode down the ranks and inspected the troops, after which he returned to the saluting base to witness the march-past. This movement was carried out with much precision, the Naval Brigade leading the way to the strains of the massed band and pipes.

DRUMHEAD SERVICE.

After the march past the native troops moved to the north end of the Race Course and formed three sides of a square—north side H.K.S.B. R.G.A., east side 8th Rajputs, south side 126th Baluchistan Infantry; the open side being to the west.

The British troops formed three sides of a square composed of the R.G.A. and R.E. on the eastern side opposite the flagstaff, the northern side composed of the Naval Brigade, and the southern side of the 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. the open side being on the side of the flagstaff.

When the squares had been formed, His Excellency the Governor read an address to the British troops, after which an impressive drumhead service was held, conducted by the naval and military chaplains. The service opened with the singing of the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," to the accompaniment of the regimental band, the spectators joining heartily with the troops in singing this grand old song of praise and supplication, to which the encircling hill of Happy Valley sent back a rolling echo. After the reading of lessons and the delivery of prayers, the band struck up the National Anthem and the whole assembly joined in singing "God Save Our Gracious King." Three cheers for the King were also given by the Indian contingent.

His Excellency and the staff then rode off the field, returning to the city by way of Morrison Hill Gap and Queen's Road to Royal Square. The troops followed the same route and after passing through Royal Square, each detachment marched back to its own headquarters and dismissed. The route was lined by thousands of spectators.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

It was a happy thought which prompted His Excellency the Governor to extend a general invitation to the Colony's residents. Ever courteous and considerate towards the cosmopolitan community over which His Excellency presides, he generously threw open the door of Government House to any who might care to express his loyal sentiments towards the English reigning monarch in a tangible manner. Needless to remark, His Excellency's hospitality was fully taken advantage of and when His Excellency has the various signatures bound in a volume which he intends preserving as a souvenir of the occasion, he will find in it a goodly number of names. As the guests streamed into Government House, His Excellency received their felicitations, after which they passed into the well-kept grounds facing the harbour. The scene here was truly enchanting. In the subdued light of a warm summer evening, the air was filled with a soft glamour by myriads of lights—in the trees, on the walls, in fact, here, there and everywhere. On the north face of His Excellency's dwelling, overlooking the harbour, were electric devices representing the Crown, Prince of Wales' feathers, with the initials "G.R." on either side. To gain an idea of the lavish display of bright, red lanterns, it will suffice to say that the outline of the north front of the house, arches and cornices was picked out with no less than 1,000 lanterns. And among all these moved a living throng of all races and all nationalities. The bright uniforms of the officers relieved the sombre attire of the civilians and the whole effect was indeed entrancing. From Government House, the crowd passed on into the Botanic Gardens, which had been transformed for the eventful occasion into a veritable fairyland. On the terraced slopes of the gardens, hung bright lanterns in unending rows and the incessant croaking of the frogs in the waters of the fountain helped to almost convince one of Arcadian bliss. The fireworks display was entrusted to our friends the Japanese community. With their exquisite taste for which they are so noted and their artistic sense of beauty, they gave a finished display of fireworks such as is seldom seen in the Colony. With graceful precision, rockets were sent up in the air all through the evening and while in mid-air they exploded and assumed all sorts of

shapes and forms at which everyone gazed with expressions of wonderment. Bright tongues of flame bisected and trisected each other in the air with lightning rapidity. During the evening, an amusing contretemps occurred. At a given signal, the words "God Save the King" and the Crown were to flash forth to view in large electric letters. All went well with the exception of the letter "D" which failed to flash. With bulldog pugnacity, however, the men stuck to their guns and in the space of a few moments the offending letter triumphantly flashed to view in solitary splendour.

The full programme of fireworks was as follows:—

1. "God Save the King" and Crown. (The characters in different colours total length 360 feet by 36 feet) 9.30 p.m.
2. Waterfall and Carp 9.45 p.m.
3. Wistaria and Peonies 10.00 p.m.
4. Union Jack and six Revolving Wheels 11.15 p.m.
5. Fighting Bees 11.30 p.m.
6. Twenty Sets Star Mines 11.40 p.m.

The following rockets were sent up at one minute interval throughout the evening.

The number corresponding to the rocket were displayed at the N. E. corner of the Gardens.

Rockets.

1. Silver Stars.
2. Evening Glory.
3. Stars and Planets.
4. Crystal Palace.
5. Chrysanthemum.
6. Variable Stars.
7. Autumn Night Garden.
8. Blazing Stars; red & green.
9. Green dew drops.
10. Artificial flowers.
11. Chrysanthemum in the Milky Way and connected Stars.
12. Divine Light.
13. Golden Flowers.
14. Dew drops and playing Dragon.
15. Shooting Stars (five colour).
16. Shining Flash Lights.
17. Yellow dew drops.
18. Green rays and Stars.
19. Willow tree and Fireflies.
20. The tail of a Peacock.
21. Blossom of Chrysanthemum.
22. Attractive night.
23. Blue rays and Stars.
24. Dragon ascending to Heaven.
25. Rising Sun.
26. Coloured Rocket.
27. Golden Rocket.
28. Daisies.
29. Growing Flowers.
30. Floral beauty.
31. Illuminations.
32. Frosty night.
33. Showers of Flowers.
34. Chrysanthemum and Lanterns.
35. Twinkling red dew drops.
36. Blazing white and red lights.
37. Beautiful garden.
38. Mount Fuji.
39. Cluster of five coloured Stars.
40. Dragon under brilliant light.
41. Blossom of Chrysanthemum and green lights.
42. Broad daylight.
43. Grape vine.
44. Glory of the Town.
45. Bursting light and tricoloured Stars.
46. Evergreen.
47. Dawn of Spring.
48. Bright Moon after thunderstorm.
49. Magician in the Heavens.
50. Purple lights.
51. Jewels.
52. Green Stars.
53. Bright world.
54. Floral beauty and green flash.
55. Pine tree among snow.
56. Flower wheel.
57. Green decoration.
58. Sprinkling light.
59. Red twinkling light.
60. Insignia of an Honorary Order.
61. Aerial glory.
62. Floral beauty.
63. Bouquet of Chrysanthemum.
64. Radiating lights and string.
65. Shooting Stars.
66. White Peony.
67. Willow tree.
68. White Chrysanthemum.
69. Glorious light and variable torches.
70. Magic flash.
71. Green Stars.
72. Colour exhibition.
73. Offspring of Heaven.
74. Pine tree.
75. Flower basket.

Coronation Items.
Messrs. Dowdell & Co.'s office were decorated with flags, and double rows of lanterns. The balustrades and pillars were prettily set off in white and scarlet and large lanterns were suspended in the archways.

Messrs. S. G. David & Co. business premises were decorated with red lanterns, hoisted arch shape, with a line across.

Coronation Treat.
The arrangements for entertaining the R.G.A. and A.O.D. women and children to the Coronation tea provided by the entertainment Committee, were in the hands of Lt.-Col. G. D. Chamier, R.M.G., R.A., and left nothing to be desired. The families from Stonecutters, Lyceum and Kowloon were conveyed to Hongkong by special launches. About 140 sat down to a banquet which was held in the R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, and all justice was done to the good things provided, Mrs. Chamier and Mrs. Lyndon being untiring in their efforts to see that everyone was kept well supplied. The party was afterwards taken to 3 special cars to the Cinematograph Entertainment kind provided by the management of the Bijou Scenic Theatre. A number of pictures were shown, the majority being of a funny description and well calculated to please the youngsters as was evidenced by the shouts of laughter by which they were greeted. It is a pity to say that the 22nd June, 1911, will be remembered for a long time to come by all those who took part in the festivities.

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

We have been courteously informed by the enterprising and obliging Superintendent of the Local Tramway, that he is much concerned with the weather report theme suggested by the "Telegraph" in the issue of Wednesday last. He feels that the signals and charts will be greatly appreciated and considered a boon by the Peak travellers. Arrangements will be made at once to carry out the suggestion; two white flag-staffs with yard arms will be erected, one at the lower and one at the upper terminus. From the yard arm will be suspended signals to correspond to those displayed on the "Telegraph." Should a typhoon be beyond the 300 miles radius, a red disc will be displayed; if within 100 miles of Colony a black disc will be hoisted. On the red disc will be painted: "Beyond 300 miles," on the black disc "Within 300 miles." Cases will be hung in both stations in which the weather charts and reports will be placed should the Director of the observatory be good enough to include in his list, the Tramway Company.

Kowloon Railway.
On the British Section, Kowloon-Canton Railway, during the month of May, the total number of passengers carried was 18,892. The carrying brought in a revenue of £3,307; goods £789.

Health Restrictions.
The sanitary restrictions at present in force in Hongkong consist of quarantine against Bangkok and Pakhoi. Hongkong passengers are subject to quarantine in the Netherlands India.

Coronation Arches.
The triumphal arches along Queen's Road Central are rapidly taking shape. The arch nearly opposite the Fire Brigade Station is already completed and it looks very brave in its Chinese adornment.

The Kowloon Morgue.
At Yaumati Friday last there were lying in the public mortuary dead bodies, including many of the victims of the harbour steamer-launch collision two days ago. It is a matter of notoriety, and most regrettable it is, that a mortuary is innocent of a water spray such as is to be found

Boxing. - We would remind our readers of the boxing tournament which is to take place to-morrow night at the Victoria Skating Rink. The contestants in the main event—Fred Stanton v. Capham—are in the pink of condition and a tough encounter is assured. Several good "preliminaries" also were on the programme.

we would remind our readers of the boxing tournament which is to take place to-morrow night at the Victoria Skating Rink. The contestants in the main event—Ed Stanton v. Capham—are in the pink of condition and a rough encounter is assured. Several good "preliminaries" also figure on the programme.

There are stranger fish out of the sea than ever were in it. That at least is our representative's impression after viewing the Fish Lantern procession last night organised with wonderful skill by the Chinese community. The Chinese have a love of brilliance and vivid colouring, that seems to be peculiar to the race, and though Occidentals may possess the same taste, it has been mellowed by convention, until, if one were not in sympathy with Chinese, if the atmosphere had not been absorbed till the mind was endowed with a capacity for admiring things oriental, last night's procession would seem a garish display to Western eyes. That it was not so is the general prevailing opinion and expressions of unqualified pleasure are to be heard on all sides.

For weeks past strollers through Wanchai might have seen hundreds of lanterns in the course of manufacture hanging out to-day in the sun but strange to say though visiting the place many times our representative did not see one fish lantern; the makers seemed to have appreciated the first rule of stage craft,—the creation of surprises. It most certainly was a surprise to many Europeans. Someone had solemnly assured our representative that it was a huge fish estimated to be a couple of hundred yards long, illuminated with lanterns, and it was with the expectation of seeing some gigantic sort of caterpillar, named in courtesy a fish, that the writer sallied forth last night.

His preconceived ideas were soon dashed to the ground, for on arrival at the Bowington Canal the true facts were thrust with an appalling suddenness upon his brain. There was no fish 200 yards long. There never was one, and no such fearsome monster was contemplated that night.

At the starting point there was scurrying to and fro, much scintillation and hoarsely voiced orders but out of the seeming chaos order began to evolve and by half past eight the procession was on its march. Then it was that the nature of the parade was to be seen. Huge fish-shaped lanterns many quite ten feet long were borne aloft on two poles by sturdy poles. Illuminated by small lamps the structures seemed to positively glow all over and the skillful colouring, the demure manner of the fins and the clever skeleton-work had been utilized to strengthen the lines of each model became at once apparent. Not only, were there fish at birds, "passing wondrous strange," and many caricatures of wild animals formed constituent parts. There were implausible tigers whose bodies crossed and opened like concertinas as the two bearers fell into and out of step, while one weird creature was neither to be classified under modern titles of fish, fowl or fowl. It must have been some prehistoric animal, and a suggestion that it was an *Ichthyosaurus*.

Animals alone did not complete the general scheme, for completely fashioned structures—all made of the same slimy material as the fishes—and illuminated portraits of the Late King, the Dowager Queen, King George, and the Prince of Wales also formed no inconspicuous feature. Equestrian robes of many colours brought up the rear save for several ragglers who came along the quite five minutes behind. Music there was; not the soft dulcet tones of the sackbut and saltery, but strident cadences from the Chinese bugle and flute accompanied by the beating of gongs and the rattle of bones—least that is what it seemed to be.

The procession was a triumph on the part of the Chinese community and every praise is due to them for the provision of such a metamorphosis display. That it was thoroughly appreciated needs no saying; the manner in which the huge crowds moved from point to point to get just another glimpse is ample testimony. The controllers of the procession may rest assured that what they have done, they have done well.

From an early hour yesterday morning, the wonted monotony of the public streets was relieved by bright-coloured flags and other embellishments. Had an inhabitant of Salsura suddenly been transplanted in the streets of Hongkong, he would doubtless have realised that a great event was being celebrated. It was plain that the various firms and shops in the heart of the city had vied with one another to produce the most striking effect, but the decorations which were carried out with the greatest taste were undoubtedly those of

Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. and Powells. These consisted of pleasing shades of rich material very tastefully arranged, the effect of which was heightened by the soft folds of the draperies. To give the decorations an appropriate significance, a number of floral devices was introduced in the general scheme of embellishments. Both the firms above mentioned carried out their work in somewhat similar lines and the effect was at once charming and pleasant.

At Madame Flint's. Further up on the other side of the street, one's attention was arrested with equal force by the display behind the shop-window of that up-to-date dressmaking establishment known as Madame Flint's. The principal feature was Britannia in a majestic attitude surrounded by a wealth of artistic decorations in the form of artificial flowers and draperies. The whole effect was enchanting to a degree.

The Princely House of Ewo. In the immediate vicinity, was the office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company in gala garb. The whole scheme of decorations was simple and unpretentious and took the form of a new soft-coloured bunting on the facade of the handsome building, but the effect was charming in its simplicity.

On the Waterfront. As Statue Square appeared yesterday morning, there were a number of coolies busy at work on the little plots of ground known as the "finest site" of the Colony. The skeleton was gradually assuming shape but when seen, it consisted only of a number of poles which were entwined with festoons of greenery.

The Barracks. Both Murray and Wellington Barracks evidently spared no pains to do honour to their King. The verandahs of the former were adorned with the traditional red, occurring in the centre at regular intervals the Royal Crown encircled by wreaths of specially cut palm-leaves. At the Wellington Barracks, there were flags and bunting and in the centre, displayed in large letters, were the words "Our Colonel," doubtless implying the honorary Colonelcy of the regiment.

The Soldiers' Club. The above institution was lavishly but simply decorated with large and small flags.

Naval Yard. From that portion of the Naval Yard facing the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground, fluttered innumerable streamers as a sign of homage to the "Sailor King."

Foreign Firms. The foreign firms doing business in the Colony almost without exception had as the principal feature of their decorations their own national flag fluttering in the breeze side by side with the Union Jack, which served to act as a silent expression of that sentiment of friendly feeling which has always been cherished by Britain and the great powers of the world. On such an occasion, it was vividly brought to mind with what pious efforts and with what patient efforts to preserve the comity of nations and through whose exertions such winnings of world-wide influence arose as the "Entente Cordiale," the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the friendly disposition towards Russia and Germany, with which countries the English Monarchy is connected by ties of blood, not less than with almost every reigning House in Europe.

In Chinatown. The Chinese quarter of the city was far from indifferent to showing a tangible expression of their appreciation for the benefits that accrue to trade and commerce under British rule. All along

had been erected bedecked with all sorts of colours and with gaudy-lit chandeliers overhanging the roadways. When forcibly struck one's imagination was the fact that despite the rain which had fallen overnight, the seemingly flimsy-looking structures remained intact and unaffected, which fact bespoken of the thoroughness of Chinese methods in certain directions.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw.

The latest addition to our high-class tailoring establishments displayed the letters "G. R." in front of the building, composed of pink, white and blue flowers.

Our Friend the Tramway Company.

Refusing to be outshone by the others and desiring to excel in the efforts to put on gala attire, the Tramway Company bedecked and garnished one of their cars to such an extent that scarcely one inch of the original car was open to the vision. The whole car was a riot of colour with brilliant lights inside which must have been the outcome of a master mind. The car travelled at regular intervals up and down the tram-track with Mr. Conroy, Traffic Superintendent, at the brake and was the cause of open-mouthed wonder on the part of the Chinese crowds filling the streets who gave vent to many a weird "Hi-Yah!"

Queen's Building.

Judging from the uniform style of decoration adopted by the conglomeration of the various big firms having offices in the handsome buildings facing the plaza, it was evident that the work must have been carried out with a good deal of co-operation and foresight. In the event of those firms having used diverse methods of embellishments, the effect would have been incongruous, but, as has already been stated, this was obviated by the firms fortunately deciding to appoint committees to supervise the work of decorating the buildings with an eye to uniformity. Striking evidence of this was furnished by that massive structure known as Queen's Building as it appeared to the passer-by yesterday. The predominating features were red by white. These colours were arranged in two designs—the pillars covered with white cloth entwined with festoons of red and the verandahs were likewise lined with white with festoon of red running at regular intervals in the centre.

King's Building.

A little way further, stood King's Building and here again the effect was no less striking. The building was outlined with red lanterns, all the perpendicular pillars were demarked and the arches were festooned with flowers. In the centre of the building was seen a large device, with the initials "G" and "M" in large lights, surmounted by the Crown. The device, which took the form of a shield, was some 60 feet wide and the Crown was about 25 feet high and had 90 lamps. On the roof of the building, fluttered three British national Ensign on three flag poles; also two American, one Japanese and one, German Ensign, thus indicating the cosmopolitan nature of the occupants of the building.

The firms participating in this scheme of decorations were the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Gurrela, Borneo & Co., Jobson & Co., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Vacuum Oil Co., Phoenix Club, Oriental Brewery, A. S. Bank Line, Ltd., Toyo Kisen Kaisha & Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

For the rest, the same decorations were repeated at other places in the City. Here and there, innumerable Chinese and Japanese lanterns stood in rows and caught the eye, indirectly arousing lively anticipations of the evening's illuminations, which, thanks to the improved weather conditions, were, after all, realised.

On the Hill.

Mr. Fred. J. Halton's residence, "Exmoor," 15 Conduit Road, was outlined and arches decorated with red lanterns. Across the centre of the house appeared a large Pacific Mail house flag in red, white and blue lanterns.

Asiatic Petroleum Co.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s building on the Shameen, situated on the bund, is the highest of the town and this made it very conspicuous last night when there were displayed some hundreds of electric lights outlining all the verandahs, eaves, etc. The Com-

looked very effective from the water.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha office was decorated with gas illumination (design of 3 letters N.Y.K., each letter 5 feet high fixed in an oblong frame), at the corner facing Statue Square Japanese red lanterns were also in each verandah arch in three rows. The managers' residence No. 5 Robinson Road, was decorated with Japanese red lanterns in two rows, 350 lanterns in all being used for both office and residence.

King Edward Hotel.
The King Edward Hotel had rows of Japanese lanterns all along the front balconies or verandahs on all the five storeys, facing Ico House Street and Des Vaux Road, the top (over the 5th story) of the main entrance (corner of Ico House Street and Des Vaux Road) surmounted by a huge arch displaying the hotel name with base bearing "God Save the King," both being in monster letters carved out of wood each letter painted white and lighted by a suitable number of red lanterns; the hotel flag flew over the arch. To observers from the Peak the "arch" was quite prominent amongst the illuminated sights of Hongkong.

Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Co.'s premises on the Shamoan were very prettily decorated, the main facings of the frontage being picked out in electric lights, with the long flag in blue and white. Red Japanese lanterns were hung below all the arches and balconies.

Mr. E. Pabaney's business premises residence No. 1, Duddell Street were fully illuminated with the Japanese lanterns.

Messrs. Soares & Co.'s office and the Bolivian Consulate, No. 1, Duddell Street, and the residence of Mr. A. M. L. Soares at No. 24, Robinson Road, were illuminated with large red Japanese lanterns.

Kennedy Town Hospital was illuminated with a large red cross, 30 feet square, done in lanterns, on the roof. On the first floor verandah, also, there was a group of lanterns.

At the offices of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. the scheme of decorations was carried out in red Japanese lanterns, with the letters "G. E." in the end of the arches of the top floor and a diamond shaped device made up in the arches in between.

The building at the corner of Queen's Road and Pottinger Street, occupied by See Wo and Co. and Arthur and Co., was profusely decorated with lanterns, etc., and was quite, in keeping with the grand arch near at hand.

Mr. L. F. Cooke, of No. 53, Connaught Road Central, obtained special permission from the P.W.D. to erect a small temporary brick pagoda, 7 ft. by 5 ft., in front of his house, from which he display up a unique pyrotechnic display.

At Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann's offices, the verandahs facing Statue Square and Queen's Building were hung with lanterns, in three tiers. The private Pek residence of the manager, Mr. R. Fuhrmann, was similarly illuminated.

Government Decorations.
The decorations undertaken by the Government were as follows:—

Government House.—The outline of the north front of the house, arches and cornices were picked out with 1,000 red lanterns and the Royal Crown with the initials G.R. and the Prince of Wales' feathers were reproduced in electric lights in red and white.

New Government Offices.—The north, east and south fronts were picked out with 5,500 red lanterns.

Victoria Hospital.—The north front was picked out with 2,500 red lanterns.

New Law Courts.—All sides were picked out with 4,200 red lanterns.

Clock Tower.—All four faces of the clock, all four sides and all openings were picked out with 2,000 fairy lamps and 60 pot lamps.

Tam Sha Tsui Police Station.—Picked out with 2,500 red lanterns.

Signal Hill and Timeball Tower.—Picked out with 1,500 red lanterns. The arches, angles, and flagstaff of tower were outlined.

Messrs. Jodwell & Co.'s office were decorated with flags, and double rows of lanterns. The balustrades and pillars were prettily set off in white and scarlet and large lanterns were suspended in the archways.

Messrs. S. G. David & Co.'s business premises were decorated with red lanterns, hoisted arch shape, with a line across.

Coronation Treat.

The arrangements for entertaining the R.G.A. and A.O.D. women and children to the Coronation tea provided by the entertainment Committee, were in the hands of Lt.-Col. G. D. Chamier C.M.G., R.A., and left nothing to be desired. The families from Stonecutters, Lycomun and Kowloon were conveyed to Hongkong by special launches. About 140 sat down to tea which was held in the R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, and full justice was done to the good things provided, Mrs. Chamier and Mrs. Lyddon being untiring in their efforts to see that everyone was kept well supplied. The party was afterwards taken in 3 special cars to the Cinematograph Entertainment kindly provided by the management of the Bijou Scenic Theatre. A number of pictures were shown, the majority being of a funny description and well calculated to please the youngsters as was evinced by the shouts of laughter by which they were greeted. It is safe to say that the 22nd June, 1911, will be remembered for a long time to come by all those who partook in the festivities.

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

We have been courteously informed by the enterprising and obliging Superintendent of the Level Tramway, that he is much pleased with the weather report scheme suggested by the "Telegraph" in the issue of Wednesday last. He feels that the signals and charts will be greatly appreciated and considered a boon by all Peak travellers. Arrangements will be made at once to carry into effect the suggestion; two white flag-staffs with yard arms will be erected, one at the lower and one at the upper terminus. From the yard arm will be suspended signals to correspond to those displayed on the "Typhoon." Should a typhoon be beyond the 300 miles radius, a red disc will be displayed; if within 300 miles of Colony a black disc will be hoisted. On the red disc will be painted: "Beyond 300 miles," on the black disc "Within 300 miles." Cases will also be hung in both stations in which the weather charts and reports will be placed should the Director of the observatory be good enough to include in his list, the Tramway Company.

Kowloon Railway.

On the British Section, Kowloon-Canton Railway, during the month of May, the total number of passengers carried was 18,892. Coaching brought in a revenue of \$3,307; goods \$780.

Health Restrictions.

The sanitary restrictions at present in force in Hongkong consist of quarantine against Bangkok and Pakhoi. Hongkong passengers are subject to quarantine in the Netherlands India.

Coronation Arches.

The triumphal arches along Queen's Road Central are rapidly taking shape. The arch nearly opposite the Fire Brigade Station is already completed and it looks very brave in its Chinese adornment.

The Kowloon Morgue.

At Yaumatei Friday last there were lying in the public mortuary 17 dead bodies, including many of the victims of the harbour ferry-launch collision two days ago. It is a matter of notoriety, and most regrettable it is, that this mortuary is innocent of a water spray such as is to be found in the morgue of any civilised town. These bodies, lying putrefying in this burning weather, awaiting identification, are, if you please, splashed over with water every morning so that the friends or acquaintances shall identify the remains. The state of things may well be imagined. Why cannot the Water Authority be asked to put in sprays that will play perpetually, if necessary, on the morgue also?

INTERMENT OF SIR H. MODY.

General Manifestations of Sympathy.

The interment of the remains of the late Sir Horne Mody took place last Friday afternoon, at the Parsloe Cemetery, amid general manifestations of regret and esteem. Beside the large concourse of mourners, representative of the different sections of the community, there was a great crowd of the general public who took a reverent interest in the proceedings. The funeral procession was led by the hearse, covered with a profusion of floral tributes, while immediately behind came the carriage bearing the coffin covered with white. The pall bearers who marched at the side were:—Messrs. B. K. Mohita, D. C. Nazir, H. N. Umrigar, N. J. Vasa, V. V. Vasa, S. B. Battliwara, B. P. Dowlalla, C. B. Mowravalla and J. J. Vasanika. The chief mourners were Mr. N. H. Mody and Mr. J. H. Mody (sons).

His Excellency the Governor joined the procession at the monument as it proceeded to the cemetery after the service at the Parsloe Club in Elgin Street. With him came the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes, while immediately following were the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, the Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Captain Mitchell Taylor, Captain Simson and Mr. H. W. Looker.

The Parsloe community came next while the stream of mourners was concluded by a huge concourse of mourners among whom were the Bishop of Victoria, Bishop Foxton, Father Augustini, Hon. Mr. W. Clitham, Mr. H. W. Looker, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Woi Yak, Sir Henry Berkeley, Dr. J. W. Noble, Captain W. E. Clarke, Mr. H. Pestonji, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. S. Soares, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. Tooker, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. Saunders, Rev. C. Bone, Rev. T. Seales, Rev. Thomson, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Capt. Lauder, Mr. H. H. Soti, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. E. J. Hughes, Mr. Silas, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. A. Tones, Mr. Gordon Mackie, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. S. Sassoon, Mr. E. Shollim, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. F. Hanton, Mr. W. Craddock, Mr. G. Friesland, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Mr. J. E. Joseph, Mr. A. Bryer, Mr. Coreom, Mr. A. V. Apur, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. N. J. Stahl, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Pinckney, Mr. F. Ellis, Mr. Loria, M. Liebert, M. Kremer, Members of the Lusitano Club, Lusitano Recreation Club and Club de Recreo, Mr. J. H. Mend, Mr. T. Chee, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. G. H. Muthurst, Mr. B. Hale, Mr. James Chalk, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Lieut. W. Beckwith, R. N., Mr. B. Leyton, Mr. A. C. Holbrough, Mr. J. W. Bollos, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. R. C. Edwards, Mr. C. Konig, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. E. D. Kotewal, Mr. H. K. Erani, Mr. D. K. Sethna, Mr. M. K. Patel, Mr. A. B. Avashia, Mr. H. Ruttonjee, Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Dastoor, Mr. P. Bejonjee, Mr. P. N. Cooper, Mr. B. K. Mody, Mr. J. N. Modha, and others. Sir Francis Pigott was unable to attend the funeral.

On arrival the short but impressive service was conducted by the Parsloe priest assisted by Mr. Dastoor.

The floral tributes were many and beautiful, and included the following: From His Excellency the Governor and Staff, Sir Francis Pigott, A. M. L. Soares, M. Kobayashi, Netherlands India Commercial Bank, D. W. Tao, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, J. H. Van Delden, M. O. Waldring, S. J. David, T. H. L. Naninga, R. Pestonji, E. W. de Graca Oxoria, the Kowloon Cricket Club, F. T. V. Ribeiro, David Sassoon and Co., F. M. P. de Graca, H. Percy Smith, H. A. Siebs, F. Eberius, S. A. Soti, H. Soti, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Owen, Linstead and Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Soti, Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Sir C. P. Chater, the Misses Gracia, the Boys' Own Club, Ellis and Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Shollim Hooper and family, Dr. J. W. Noble, L. Berindogano, L. Robus, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harding, The Netherlands Trading Society, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worcester, President and

Members of the Stock Brokers Association, G. Friesland, Consul for Denmark, A. Ramjohn, Jack Looft, F. Loria, La Fun Chu, E. L. Hughes, R. A. Coreom, Ow Lung, A. A. Fife, C. K. Moosa, Lou Si Kam, Lo Chuk San, Wong Kam Fook, Deutsche Asiatische Bank, G. Montague Ede, Arratoon V. Apur, A. E. Asgar, Consul Leiria, W. N. Stevenson, H. W. Looker, F. B. Deacon, Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Staff, International Bank, Frank Smyth, W. A. Wallace, A. Gallizzi and family, E. S. Kadoorie and Co., E. Pubany and Company, J. W. Bollos, G. Engel, A. M. L. Soares, M. A. Vasa, M. Blumenthal, Consul for France, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, Jardine Matheson and Co., Victoria Recreation Club, The Lusitano Recreation Club, A. S. Watson and Co., H. Humphreys, H. P. White, Hongkong Exchange Brokers Association, Bank of Taiwan, G. P. and H. A. Lammert, P. Loureiro, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, P. K. Kwok, Shui Chuk Hung, Secretary of the Parsloe Club, Yokohama Specie Bank, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Kusumoto, Ho Wing, and others.

A Strange Coincidence.
It was a strange coincidence that on the occasion of Sir Horne Mody's funeral yesterday at Happy Valley, a Chinese funeral on a big scale was passing the Monument just in front of the Parsloe funeral train. So nearly following upon one another were the two bodies of mourners that many observers were unwittingly led to believe that the two processions were one.

It was a peculiar and in one sense an unpleasant coincidence, for we understand that it gave offence not only to Parsloe susceptibilities but to those of the Chinese mourners as well.

The situation was made worse confounded by reason of the fact that while the two parties as a whole separated at the Monument, the Parsloe cortege going one way and the Chinese the other, still the faggot bearers who headed the Chinese procession, and who must according to custom cross running water before reaching the cemetery, had to go round by way of Woonchei bridge. So that while the main body of the Chinese mourners proceeded by way of Bowrington, the faggot bearers still preceded the Parsloe train and appeared to many as though they formed part of the latter cortege.

Surely the exercise of a little more foresight and surveillance on the part of the police, could have obviated such a contretemps as this.

Since the above was written, it has been suggested that the faggot bearers were ordinary coolies returning from the hillside; if so, they in themselves formed such an imposing procession and their appearance was so inopportunist striking that it was almost impossible to doubt that they belonged to the funeral train.

CORONATION SERVICE.

At the Official Service in connection with the Coronation of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, at the Cathedral, on Thursday, June 22nd, 11 a.m., the public are asked to enter by the west end door, where a steward will show the seats allotted. It is requested that worshippers be in their seats not later than 10.40 a.m., after which time all vacant seats will be filled. There will be an organ recital from 10.15 to 11 a.m.

UNIVERSITY COURT.

The Late Sir H. N. Mody.

The Court of the University of Hongkong has resolved to include in the minutes of its proceedings for record in the Archives of the University, an expression of its sense of the great loss which the University has sustained by the death of Sir Horne Mody, to whose initiative more than to any other individual the University owes its existence, and by whose large generosity the buildings are being provided—the completion of which is a source of profound regret that he has not lived to see. "Foremost among the other evidences of the liberality they will perpetuate his name in this Colony among future generations, and we trust that his high hopes of the educational benefits which the University will confer upon Hongkong and China may be amply realised."

MARINE COURT.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Acting Harbour Master.

An Averted Collision.

19th inst.

Edward Davey, Boating Officer of the Harbour Department, summoned "Lai Chat," master of the steam-launch Hung On, for disregarding the rules of the road on the 15th May.

Prosecutor stated that on the morning of the day in question, he was leaving Yau-ma-tei Pier and steaming towards the south entrance of the Mongkokkai reclamation, when he saw defendant's launch approaching from the south at a high rate of speed. Seeing that there was a risk of collision, he blew one long blast, when he saw the Hung On port towards the group of piles, but still keeping full speed on. Witness saw that there was a collision imminent, so he went full speed astern and the launch passed him within five yards. It was only the fact of his going full speed astern in time that saved them being cut in two by defendant's launch.

The Magistrate (To defendant)—You know a launch was lying there sunk?

Defendant—Yes.

The Magistrate—Then why on earth do you want to go flying about at full speed through a narrow entrance about 20ft at full speed? It's the act of a lunatic!

Defendant murmured something which was inaudible.

The Magistrate found the defendant guilty of careless navigation and, in the absence of a previous conviction against the defendant, fined him the sum of \$10; in default, one month's hard labour.

A Harbour Nuisance.

An Exemplary Sentence.

P. C. Wilson proceeded against San Fai, owner of a rowing-boat, for making fast to the steamship McChoshan Maru whilst under way on the 17th June.

Prosecutor stated that he saw defendant's boat come alongside the ship. One of the men boarded the ship and on seeing the defendant got down into the boat and let go. Witness gave chase and asked defendant why he had committed the offence, but the latter denied having done so. The Magistrate remarked that this form of offence was becoming a nuisance and he proposed to deal with the case as an example to others. He sentenced the defendant to two months' imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine.

Alleged Illicit Exportation of Saltpetre.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, L. S. Langan will charge Han Sin, master of an unlicensed junk, with being in possession of 374 bags of saltpetre on board his boat in the waters of the Colony for the purpose of exportation in contravention of the harbour regulations.

We believe that there is no penalty attached to this form of offence other than the confiscation of the goods. In this instance, each bag is valued at \$5, the total value thus amounting to close on \$2,000.

CORONATION VISITORS FROM MANILA.

Brigadier General John J. Pershing commanding general of the Mindanao department will be one of the delegation from Manila to Hongkong to be present at the Coronation festivities. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Pershing and his aide de camp Lieut. J. P. Swift.

Another member of the delegation will be the Manila secretary of commerce and police, the Hon. Mr. C. B. Elliott who will also be accompanied by his wife and Capt. Holmes, A.D.C.

The party is completed by Dr. P. C. Prior, Director of Science, Col. J. L. Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Derham, and Capt. Locke, A.D.C. to General Bell. These will be the guests of Major-General Anderson.

Brigadier General Pershing was specially chosen for this delegation by General Bell. The party will arrive in Hongkong on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m.

BOXING.

Kenny V. Carlson.

As the time approaches for the Stadium fight Kenny's condition goes on improving and now it is such as to satisfy the most fastidious of his supporters. Seen this morning by a "Telegraph" representative after his road work—a spin of six miles—he declared himself as fit as he could wish for.

To-morrow is his last day of heavy training, which he cannot regret, for the strain of still work must have been trying during the recent hot weather.

This afternoon he was to have several bouts with his sparring partners as well as gymnasium exercises at the V.R.C.

The preliminary bouts have now been arranged. "Iron" Bux will meet "Kid" Johnston in the semi-final; Young Richards of the K.O.Y.L.I. will face A. Littlejohn of the Tamar, and A. Savage of the Monmouth will meet Wilder, a local man.

Saturday's Meet.

Mr. J. R. Nicol announces several changes in the preliminaries for the boxing tournament that he has organised for Saturday next at the Victoria Skating Rink, and in which the main event is Rod Stanton versus Capham.

Owing to Champin having put out his wrist while training, a new opponent had to be got for Gunner Arundel and a good substitute has been found in Stoker Arnold of H.M.S. Monmouth, who is a very well known man in the West.

The Kid Marriott versus Iron Bux match stands as already arranged.

The third preliminary will be a go between Waterman of the Wilmington and Everall of the R. Engineers. Waterman has a good reputation and has appeared in preliminaries at meetings in the same clubs and at the same times as Kenny, in "Frisco. McCaffery had fought about 30 good fights and has never been beaten.

LADY LUGARD'S MAID.

An Unfortunate Accident.

Lady Lugard who is at present in Japan has had to cancel her programme of movements in that country through a most unfortunate mishap. It appears that she and her maid were returning from the hills near Kyoto whilst the rickshaw in which her maid was travelling got out of the men's control. The result was that the unfortunate maid was thrown over the side of a precipice, the fall resulting in one leg being broken in two places, just above the ankle being known as a "Potts" fracture (a fracture of the lower end of the fibula associated with a rupture with the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint).

The victim of this unhappy contretemps had to be removed to Kobe for medical attendance, and there she remains at present. Lady Lugard, who desires to be with her unfortunate attendant, will also remain at Kobe for the present.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

Floods Taiwan.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 17.

A certain Consul has sent a communication to the Viceroy of Fukien through the Taotai of Chuen-chow, etc., which says that recently the currency of Taiwan has been flooded with spurious coins and that the Consul suspects that these bad coins must have been smuggled to Taiwan by way of Amoy.

The Viceroy has had enquiry made and as a result, the machine for turning out these counterfeit coins has been discovered in a village along the coast of Fukien. A large quantity of Chinese and Japanese counterfeit coins have been seized.

One of the counterfeiters was arrested on the spot, but the rest managed to escape before the arrival of the police. One of the fugitive is a Cantonese according to the evidence given by the prisoner.

The Viceroy of Fukien has accordingly requested the Canton Viceroy to instruct the authorities throughout the province to bring the fugitive to justice.

THE SINGAPORE RUBBER SENSATION.

Meeting of Shareholders.

As was announced in our special wire from Singapore on Friday, in regard to the alleged defalcations made in the accounts of several rubber companies, including those of the Ayer Panas, by Mr. Gunn of Messrs. Gunn & Co., accountants and auditors, and who are secretaries of the above rubber company, the Deputy Prosecutor at Singapore is applying for summonses against the directors:—Messrs. W. H. Sime, S. W. Moorhouse, E. Kong Guan, and Lee Choon Guan, for compounding a felony.

Singapore papers to hand to-day contain a report of an extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Ayer Panas Rubber Company when for the first time the full extent of the defalcations for which the late secretary, Mr. A. A. Gunn, is responsible was made public. The meeting was called in consequence of the Chairman of the Directors (Mr. W. M. Sime) departure for Europe and the impossibility of holding the annual meeting before the date of his sailing.

In the course of the meeting it was stated they had unfortunately to record the fact that the late secretary misappropriated monies to the amount of \$56,357.57. Of that amount, it was possible that an amount would be recovered, in his opinion that might amount to between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. In regard to

Those Defalcations they might of course consider that the directors were personally liable, but he could tell them that no one regretted more than the directors what had happened. He never for one moment suspected that such a thing was going on, in fact he was perfectly certain no man in Singapore suspected such a thing.

Mr. R. H. Sharpe: Is Mr. Gunn going to make any repayment?

The Chairman: So far we have had 10 per cent. back and as I said we may get between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent.

Mr. Sharpe: It is not certain? The Chairman: It is not certain. We know there are realisable assets.

Mr. Sharpe: Can you tell me the exact proceedings which enabled Mr. Gunn to do all this? He seems to have had control of all the finances of the company.

The Chairman: It was due to the bank balance being so low that I found it out.

Mr. Sharpe: Is it a fact that the directors used to

Give Mr. Gunn Blank Cheques when he asked for them on company business?

Mr. Bean (indignantly): Certainly not. No blank cheque ever received my signature.

Mr. Sharpe: I only threw it out as a rumour for information.

The Chairman: Mr. Gunn was a very obliging man. A great many of the shareholders, particularly exasperated men, were not at all conversant with banking business. They would be allotted so many shares and informed that they had to pay so much on allotment. They would go along to Mr. Gunn and say "Will you see this through for me, I don't know exactly what to do, give him a cheque and that amount was paid in to his private account. Defalcations of that sort could not possibly be found out until they wanted the money. The main defalcations were the proceeds of the sales of rubber and tapices, that came in roughly between August and September. It was the custom to send the cheque for the sales payable to the secretaries of the company and those amounts were paid into his own banking account. And many could have done the same in his position until he was found out. If we had a monthly audit it would have been found out at once but that is out of the question.

Mr. Peck: Were the defalcations discovered before Mr. Gunn left Singapore?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Peck: What steps were taken? Did the directors not think it advisable to detain Mr. Gunn here?

The Chairman: The directors have been acting all along in the interests of the shareholders, and in everything we have done we have taken that view. I believe we have acted in the best interests of the shareholders.

Mr. W. A. White: What is the position with regard to Mr. Gunn's transfers?

The Chairman: In connection with Mr. Gunn's defalcations certain individuals were rather "loft" by him in regard to some of the company's shares. He is the registered owner of 1,750 shares, which so far as we know, were sold to other people. Now they have come forward and have expressed the idea that he being secretary to the company, the company is really liable. The question is, are the shareholders agreeable that that loss be borne by the company or shall it be contested. I personally would rather pay. We have, we believe, the right to sell these shares and realise \$8,575 in part settlement of his debt.

Mr. Peck: I am not an interested party. I propose that the shares be given to the buyers, provided the people holding the shares are able to prove that they purchased them prior to the time the transfer of secretaries was advertised in the papers.

Mr. White seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

THE HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

At Yokohama.

In regard to the tragedy at the American Naval Hospital at Yokohama, which was reported in a special telegram, the "Japan Gazette" states that the two men, John L. Saunders, aged 28, of the State of Ohio, and John E. Atkins, were admitted to the hospital as patients after the arrival of the Saratoga last month.

On Sunday evening, at about five o'clock, they returned to the Hospital from leave. Atkins being under the influence of liquor. Shortly after entering the ward some words ensued between the two men, and instantly Atkins

Produced a Razor, and slashed Saunders on the left side of the neck, inflicting a wound of some seven or eight inches long and severing all the blood-vessels. Two or three men who were in the ward at the time rushed forward, and found the injuries were very severe.

Medical attention was immediately given by the Hospital staff, but it was at once evident the case was hopeless, and although stimulants were administered the wounded man expired at about 6.15. Whether the deed was committed on the spur of the moment or was premeditated is at present unknown. Both men during their stay at the Hospital are reported as having

Behaved Well, and no complaints seem to have been made against them. Atkins, however, had been drinking during the afternoon, and at the time of the murder was under the influence of liquor.

Thomson was once reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron and also to the police authorities and the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo. An inquest was held on the body on Monday morning by the naval authorities.

Immediately after the tragedy Atkins was placed under arrest, and up to Monday afternoon was confined in the cells at the Naval Hospital. The Gazette understands negotiations are in progress between the U. S. Embassy and the Japanese authorities as to jurisdiction over the case, the contention being, it is believed, that the man should be dealt with by the Naval authorities.

The American Squadron was to leave Yokohama for the South on Monday, but in consequence of the tragedy the flagship Saratoga and the Albany postponed their departure.

COLONIAL REVENUE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 16.

Now that Canton has recovered from the effects of the recent outbreak, H. E. the Canton Viceroy is not slow to grasp this opportunity to relieve himself of a responsibility so heavily placed upon his shoulders for several months.

It is reported from official circles that His Excellency has tendered his resignation from the Viceroyship by wire, but his resignation was not accepted.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

NOT ACCEPTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 16.

Now that Canton has recovered from the effects of the recent outbreak, H. E. the Canton Viceroy is not slow to grasp this opportunity to relieve himself of a responsibility so heavily placed upon his shoulders for several months.

It is reported from official circles that His Excellency has tendered his resignation from the Viceroyship by wire, but his resignation was not accepted.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, June 16th.

The improvement in business reported last week has been maintained, the market generally being firmer than for some considerable time past.

Rubber.—The quotation for Fine Hard Para in London is 4-2, and Hunter wires a large sale of Plantation at prices round about 5-2. The London share market is very quiet with practically no business passing.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are quoted \$885 nominal, and National Banks (in liquidation) \$80, with no business to report.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are offering in small lots at \$810 and Cantons have firmed to \$180 after transactions. North China continues in request at Tls. 150, at which rate shares have changed hands.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Firms are in strong demand at \$27 1-2 with possible sellers at \$30 and China Firms are quieter at \$119.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are somewhat neglected at \$30 1-2 and Indos are on offer at the reduced rate of \$65. China and Manilla have been the medium of business at the advanced rate of \$11 and more could be obtained at the rate. Shells continue on offer at 30/- from London. Old Star Ferries at \$25 and now at \$15 1-2, continue quiet.

Refineries.—China Sugars have again receded but are now wanted at \$70. Lazons have suddenly come into favour and a smart advance has to be recorded of \$7 from last week, a fair business having been done at \$25. The market closes slightly easier.

Mining.—Raub at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Mining at Tls. 12 are unchanged from last week. Tronoh Mines have continued their advance and after sales at \$3/- are in further demand at \$6/- Langkats in Shanghai continue depressed, the quotation being Tls. 92.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are in demand at \$48 and Hongkong Docks have been dealt in at \$54, closing with further buyers. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 62 remain unaltered and Hongkong Wharves have receded to Tls. 85 1-2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are in request at \$93 1-2 and Kowloon Land at \$25. West Points have buyers at \$47. Hongkong Hotels (Old) shares have been booked at \$118 and \$120 and the (New) at \$75.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are enquired for at \$4 without inducing sellers.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements, after business at \$3.15, are now on offer at the advanced rate of \$3.20. Humphreys' Estates, have strengthened to \$6 1-2, and Dairy Farms at \$21 have been the medium of a fair business. China Providents are stronger at \$7 and Hongkong Ropes are enquired for at \$17. Hongkong Leas are offering at \$180. Watsons have buyers at \$5. Electric at \$21 1-2 are unaltered from last week. China Borneos are stronger, shares being in request at \$9.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1-9-11-10 on demand and the T. T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 7-8.

VICEROY'S RESIGNATION

NOT ACCEPTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 16.

Now that Canton has recovered from the effects of the recent outbreak, H. E. the Canton Viceroy is not slow to grasp this opportunity to relieve himself of a responsibility so heavily placed upon his shoulders for several months.

It is reported from official circles that His Excellency has tendered his resignation from the Viceroyship by wire, but his resignation was not accepted.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Kidnapping.

The Criminal Sessions were opened on Monday before Mr. Justice H. J. Gompertz, when Chau U and Wong U were charged with kidnapping.

Mr. Eldon Potter prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, instructed by Mr. H. L. Donny, solicitor.

The jury empanelled consisted of the following:—Messrs. G. Otton (foreman), W. Taylor, A. Lopes, J. Olson, D. Rumjahn, G. M. Gutierrez, and C. N. Manhoff.

Mr. Potter said the men were charged with enticing away a child under the age of 14 years on the 17th May. The child lived with its guardian at No. 15 Centre Street, and on the morning of the date named the two prisoner met the little boy, and apparently took him away to a tea shop, where they told him stories about Macao. They suggested to the child that he should go to Macao, and he was taken on board the s.s. Hing Lee, which was leaving for Macao at 8 o'clock that morning. The guardian of the child made a complaint to the police with the result that the little boy and the prisoners were found in the after part of the ship.

Evidence was given, and the prisoners were found guilty. They were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Discharged.

Sam Chong was indicted on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. Potter, prosecuting, said that prisoner approached a man and offered him a tenth share in a tea house. The man paid prisoner the necessary sum for its purchase and did not see prisoner again.

After hearing the evidence the jury entered a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

Attempted Robbery.

Wong Fuk On and Yuen Yip were charged with attempted robbery.

Mr. Potter said that a woman rented a house in Shanghai Street, and on the morning of the 20th May, the man heard voices down below, asking her to open the door and receive a letter. She did not go down then, but a few minutes later she had occasion to go out. As soon as she (the man) opened the door, four men rushed in, and seized her. She shouted out, and when another alarm was raised by the mistress, the men ran away. The two prisoners were subsequently arrested.

A sentence of four years' hard labour was passed in each case.

Prisoner's Pleasant Suggestion.
Before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Pittcott Leung So alias Lam Pak was charged with returning from banishment.

The Attorney General, Mr. G. A. Alabaster, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. H. Hunter, W. G. H. Otto, J. A. Poulter, J. A. Schultz, F. Soutar, J. Byron Scott, and J. Reid.

Prisoner in answer to the charge pleaded not guilty and said he was banished in 1905 for 5 years and that the time had expired.

Mr. Alabaster said that the prisoner was charged with disobeying an order of banishment made on Sept. 23rd 1907, by which he was banished for five years. Prisoner said he was banished in 1905 for five years and that time had expired. Counsel was not going to dispute that, but the charge related to the banishment order made in 1907. He would call a Chinese constable who would tell them that the prisoner was banished in 1907 under the name of Lam Pak. Prior to the order of banishment being made, Lam Pak was lodged in Victoria Gaol, and while there his finger prints were taken. It would be seen that the recorded prints and those of the prisoner were identical.

Prisoner strenuously denied that the finger prints taken in 1907 were his.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and a sentence of 12 months' hard labour was passed.

Prisoner:—I think your Lordship had better add to that, by hanging me.

Extensive Theft.

Hui Wing Wah and Yung Sam were charged with entering into a godown and stealing a quantity of goods, valued at \$1,533.25, on the 21st May.

Mr. Alabaster, the Attorney General, prosecuted, while the first prisoner was defended by Sir Henry Berkeley (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton).

The Attorney General said the prisoners were charged with godown breaking, and it was considered in law to be an offence if a godown was entered into by those of a key. On the 21st May, the godown which was broken into was examined and found to be all right, and a short while afterwards the first prisoner engaged another godown close by for the afternoon. Both the prisoners then engaged a number of coolies, and they went to the godown which had been inspected, opened the lock with a key, took out a quantity of goods, and took them to the godown which they had borrowed. There they proceeded to unpack the things, and while they were busily engaged the second prisoner engaged the godown. The case for the Crown was that the men were caught red-handed. The whole transaction took about an hour. The evidence against the first prisoner was even stronger than that against the second, for while they both engaged coolies, the first prisoner engaged the godown. Each man was sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

OUR LETTER BOX.

The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."

CAPSULUM LIGHTS

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Whilst so much money is being subscribed by the public at present to celebrate the coming Coronation in fireworks, processions and so forth, I should like to suggest that part of the subscriptions might be spent in a far more useful way and upon the accomplishment of an object which would serve as a grand reminder of a famous event. I refer to the erection of a leading light at the Hongkong end of the Capsulum Pass.

The absence of proper lights at the harbour end of Capsulum has been a long standing grievance amongst the shipping community. The single light at Ma Wan is not sufficient. Vessels do not pick it up until almost abreast Kap Sing Island, which is four and a half miles from the Fairway Buoy.

From Kap Sing, the dangerous Bunsanish Rocks lie one mile distant, bearing S. by E., 1-4 E. It is on these rocks that the ill-fated Powan is supposed to have struck when she was wrecked, with great loss of life, on June 8, 1908. There is no doubt that the catastrophe was the direct result of the want of proper lights at the entrance to the Pass.

The distance between Kap Sing and the Bunsanish Rocks is only one mile, which does not leave a very wide margin when the weather is stormy and the light bad. After the Powan disaster, the Government gave a promise that the needed light would be constructed in due course. But there is not the least sign of it yet.

I believe that Captain Basil Taylor fixed upon the shoal to the southward of Kap Sing as the site for the new light. This is perhaps the best possible place. But why is there nothing being done to start the constructional work? It is now three years ago since the Government gave the undertaking that a light would be erected there and yet the thing seems to be as far as ever from assuming shape. Would it not be better to spend money on this object than on gaudy Coronation festivities?

But I suppose we will hear no more about the matter until another disaster similar to that which befell the Powan will rouse the public attention to this crying disgrace.—Yours, etc.,

BRITISH SAILOR.

Hongkong, June 17.

Mrs. J. T. Rae.—The efficiency of the child of the future is dependent upon the quality of the child of the present.

COMPANY MEETING.

Messrs. Geo Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

The postponed extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., was held Saturday last at the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. P. Toster presiding. Others present were Messrs. A. Rodger, G. K. Haxton, directors; J. Rodger, G. McCorquodale, J. D. Kennaird, L. Hyndman, Lo Shung Shui and Mr. G. P. Andrew, general manager.

The Chairman said—As fore-shown in the last report issued by your directors we now come before you with two resolutions having for their object the voluntary winding up of the company.

In spite of the note of optimism sounded in one or two quarters we have not found that any of the improvement in the affairs of the Colony has percolated to our business of engineers. We have had work on hand during the past five and a half months but I regret to inform you that it has not been enough to pay our working expenses, and our debit balance has increased at the rate of over \$1,000 a month. In the interests of the shareholders your Directors are convinced that the best course for us to pursue is to stop work and place the concern in the hands of liquidators in the hope that after we have paid off our mortgage and debit balance at current account, there may be something left to the shareholders.

I have a balance sheet here which is open to your inspection. If it is your wish I will pass it round for your inspection before putting the first resolution and any questions you wish to ask thereon I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

The Chairman proposed the first resolution that Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily.

Mr. A. Rodger seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman proposed that the partners in the firm of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, of Hongkong, be appointed liquidators with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such liquidators.

Mr. G. P. Haxton seconded and carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

A confirmatory meeting will be held a fortnight hence.

MARINE COURT.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith.

Chief Officer Struggles for Knife.

A case was heard last Saturday in which a Filipino, a ship's cook, was called upon to answer a charge of refusing to follow his occupation.

His name is Saxto Enetario, and according to the evidence given by the chief officer, Charles G. Lathigius, it appears that on several occasions the crew had complained that defendant was personally dirty, and dirty in regard to the preparation of food. A complaint reached his ears and he spoke to Enetario about his unclean condition.

Enetario said he would not work, and as he spoke he drew from his belt a knife and used it in a suspicious manner.

A struggle ensued, and the chief officer took the knife from him.

This evidence was corroborated by the boatswain.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and said the chief officer struck him. The crew also had hit and kicked him, alleging he was dirty.

Recalled, the chief officer admitted hitting defendant during the struggle for the knife.

Defendant was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

The Commander to Chief Officer: You must guarantee expenses of imprisonment and provide for him being sent to Manila. Otherwise I can only confine him for one day and he must be on his ship to-morrow.

A Chinese money-changer's shop in Connaught Road Central was entered on Friday night and \$125 worth of loose coin stolen.

BOXING.

Kenny v. Carlson.

The great match, the fight for the heavyweight championship of the Orient, approaches, and with its approach interest becomes keener. One has only to visit the V.R.C. any night in the week to see the interest which is taken in the fight, for here a large number of people assemble to watch Kenny prepare for his match with Carlson. He has sparred with Sailor Enshaw, Y. Sumner, Iron Bux and has also put on the gloves with a heavyweight boxer from H.M.S. Tamar.

Some people seem to think Kenny is quite fit now, and that a rest for a few days before the match will be advantageous. An old boxer gave us this as his experience and said it was beneficial to him. Kenny, however, will leave nothing to chance, and he has expressed a determination to train to the last minute.

Without doubt he has reduced his weight, and he turned the scale at 158 pounds against Carlson's 182 pounds. We have been favoured with the measurements of both Kenny and Carlson.

Kenny's are:—Height six feet; weight 158 lbs.; reach 76 inches; chest 40 inches; neck 16 inches; forearm 12 inches; biceps 11 inches; waist 31 inches; thigh 20 inches; calf 14 inches; wrist seven inches.

We understand that Carlson has deposited 1,000 pesos in Hongkong. He wishes to fight to a finish, but as this is contrary to Queensbury rules, Kenny's management cannot accede to the request. It is thought that Carlson will not press his proposal.

Carlson says he is quite confident of winning, and since his wrestling match a few days ago has gone into strict training. He will not arrive in Hongkong until the 20th, and during the day preceding the fight will just take off a little of the lethargy brought on by the voyage from Manila.

His measurements are:—Height five feet ten and a half inches; weight 182 pounds; reach 76 inches; chest 45 inches; neck 16 inches; forearm 13 inches; biceps 15 inches; waist 32 inches; thigh 19 inches; calf 14 inches; wrist eight inches.

CHINESE IN MEXICO.

Exclusion Act Enforced.

Canton, June 10.

The Mexican Minister at Peking has communicated with the Board of Foreign Affairs regarding the enforcement by his Government of the Exclusion Act against aliens. The Minister asked the Board to inform the Chinese authorities in the various provinces that in future, whenever a Chinese wishes to apply for a passport to Mexico, the local authorities will be required to find out if the applicant is a man of good character before the issue of same to him. The object is to prevent undesirable persons from landing in Mexico.

The Board has accordingly referred to the Canton Viceroy to instruct his junior officials throughout the province accordingly.

BOYCOTTING THE KWANGTUNG GOVERNMENT.

There is little doubt that the Chinese people are determined to institute a boycott against the bank-notes issued by the Kwangtung Government as a sign of protest against the action of the Government in nationalising the railways. Ample evidence of this fact is furnished by the attitude of the local money-changers, among whom there is a distinct tendency to harass the powers that be with a view to compelling the latter to see eye to eye with them in the matter.

At one establishment a couple of days ago as much as \$2 premium was offered for a Hongkong Bank note of \$10 denomination, while at another shop, the man behind the counter flatly declined to transact any business whatever in Chinese notes, on which it seems the ban has been effectually placed.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, May 25, contains the following:—Gold.—About £700,000 in bar gold arrived from abroad, for which, rather contrary to expectation, there was no Continental demand. After the usual reservation for India (£214,000) and the Trade, the Bank of England will receive the residue.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

May 18, £91,000 in bar gold.
" 19, £20,000 " " "
" 20, £10,000 " " "
" 20, 518,000 " in sovereigns from Australia.
May 22, £19,000 in bar gold.
" 22, £13,000 in sovereigns from France.
May 23, £77,000 in bar gold.
" 24, £188,000 in bar gold.
" 24, £10,000 in sovereigns from France.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

May 18, £100,000 in sovereigns for Constantinople.

May 23, £20,000 in sovereigns for South America.

During the week there has been a net influx of £280,000. There will be a further amount of gold shipped this week to South America.

Silver.—The tone of the market is uncertain. On the 19th inst., the day following our last letter, news arrived by cable that the old Mexican regime had succumbed to the revolutionary movement, and sales of silver from America were made with more freedom than of late; this may have been but a mere coincidence; the shipments from San Francisco, however, during the acuteness of the Mexican crisis certainly have been reduced.

The greatly diminished earnings of the Mexican Railway seem to indicate that the injury to trade has been far more serious than known to the outside public. As some time will probably elapse before the new authorities can grasp firm control over affairs, we do not look for a substantial revival in the silver industry in the immediate future.

In consequence of the American offerings above referred to, the price for cash silver fell 1-8 to 24-1-2d., but next day the signature of the new Chinese Railway Loan for £6,000,000 was announced, and the price recovered to 24-5-8d., at which the quotation remained for the following three days, and eased off to 24-9-16d. to-day.

On Monday the premium on 2 mos. silver rose to 1-8d., but was only maintained for the day at that figure.

Much of the steadiness during the last few weeks may be attributed to the Indian marriage season, in the course of which the daily average offtake upon country rose as high as 170 bars; it has now fallen to 140 bars, and in some quarters lower figures are expected.

It is to be hoped that the Punjab wheat exports are an index of the general prosperous condition of Indian crops. During the week ended May 1, 11,350 cwt. of wheat were exported from the port of Karachi, bringing the total exports since January 1 up to 4,705,125 cwt., as against 3,000,243 cwt. during the corresponding period of 1910.

The stock in Bombay has fallen to 13,000 bars—a reduction of 1,400, but substantial reinforcements are on the way. The stock in Shanghai shows a slight increase.

It is reported to-day that the monsoon has broken at Colombo.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, May 26, says:—

The silver market remains very quiet and steady and the variations in the price have been very small. On the date of our last circular we quoted 24 1-2d. but on the announcement the following day from Peking of a new Chinese Railway Loan for £6,000,000 the price recovered to 24 5-8d., at which it remained for several days. The buying, however, has been chiefly for shipment to India this week, the P. & O. steamer taking £220,000 and on the completion of these orders the market again has a sagging tendency, to-day's quotation being 24 9-16d. per oz. Std.

China continues to buy intermittently, no doubt largely in connexion with the recently arranged Chinese loans, but with the present apathetic condition of

the market and the absence of any competitive buying these have only had the effect of keeping the market steady and on any rise in the price China seems ready to let go some of her holdings.

The stocks in Bombay show a considerable reduction and are now about 13,000 bars, though there are some heavy shipments on the way.

Gold.—There has been no Continental demand and after satisfying the usual requirements for India and the trade, the balance of this week's arrival has been received at the Bank of England, the total for the week amounting to £480,000. In addition to this £127,000 in sovereigns has been received from Paris and further considerable amounts are expected shortly. On the other hand £270,000 has been withdrawn for South America.

HONGKONG DETECTIVES.

In Chinese Territory.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, June 17.

Some time ago as reported in your columns, the British Consul at Shamen lodged a complaint with the Canton Viceroy against the trespassing of Chinese soldiers into British New Territory.

It is now reported that the Commander of the Regiment stationed on the border of the New Territory has reported to the Canton Viceroy that not on one occasion had his soldiers trespassed into the British New Territory but that on the other hand Chinese detectives employed by the Hongkong Government are in the habit of coming over to Sam Chun armed with revolvers and conducting enquiries.

The Commander is alleged to have stated that in order to avoid diplomatic questions cropping up, he never interferes. He also alleges that the New Territory is full of anarchists, who under the guise of being Christians, are defying the Chinese Government by delivering inflammatory street lectures against the Government.

The Commander has asked the Viceroy for reinforcement of troops, as trouble may be anticipated sooner or later.

FESTIVITIES IN CANTON.

At the Coronation.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, June 16.

The British community in Canton are not going to be behind hand in fittingly observing the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation. The decorations on the Shimen promise to be on a very fine scale. All the foreign firms will take part and the display should be well worth seeing.

On the 22nd, the British Consul-General (J. W. Jamieson) will hold a reception at the Consulate, at which all the community will be welcomed and entertained. An official tiffin will also be given.

As regards the British gunboats in the river, the commander of H.M.S. Moorhen will hold a reception on board, to which the community will be invited. A Royal Salute will be fired at noon.

A church service will be held in the morning and will be attended by the bluejackets from the British warships.

In the afternoon sports will be arranged for the sailors on the Sports Ground on the Shamen. Light refreshments will be served. The programme of events has not yet been drawn up completely. A swimming regatta is also proposed.

In the evening the British community will give a reception at the Club to the foreign community.

A temporary theatre is being erected on the Sports Ground for amateur theatricals; the piece to be presented being "Mortauigh," which is a clever little sketch written by a local amateur and, as its title implies, it contains colours got from English, French and German pleasant relationships on the Canton station.

On the whole, the Twenty-second promises to be a gala day on the Shamen.

The total output of the mines of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company Limited for the week ending June 3rd was 21,520.54 tons and sales during the same period were 22,017.28 tons.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Anglo-Javas 5-3-4 cash
Samambus 0.80 cash
Samagases 0.50 cash
Kota Bahros 5 cash
Lion King Mows 55-1-2 cash
S'hai Gas 110 cash
Yangtze Insurance 200 cash
Lands 94 cash
A. F. Lands 00 cash
Philippines 1-3-4 cash
French Municipals 6 per cent.
Tls. 103 cash
S. & H. Wharfs Tls. 85-1-2 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 1 cash
Trans Tls. 53-1-2 cash
Lane, Crawfords \$115 cash

Nio Kie Auction.

At the Nio Kie Auction, held on June 10, the following prices were realized, as compared with the prices at the previous auction on June 3:—

Spanish Stripes.

June 3, June 10.
Tls. Tls.
Sea-Horse: Scarlet... 54 55
Mandarin: Magenta... 51 52 6
Swan: Scarlet... 57 56

Silk.

The following shipments of silk were forwarded from Shanghai on the 10th inst., per N.-D.L.S. Dordlinger:—Raw Silk—
For New York... 109 bales
" Genoa (opt)... 35 "
" Lyons... 106 "

Total... 250 bales
Yellow and Wild Silk—
For Port Said (opt)... 2 bales
" Genoa (opt)... 80 "
" Milan... 20 "
" Hamburg... 20 "

Total... 131 bales.

Waste Silk—
To Genoa... 72 bales.
" Manchester... 60 "
" Hamburg... 18 "
Total... 148 bales.

Hankow Statistics.

The following statistics, published under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce, are dated Hankow, June 7:—

Tea.

Business reported since May 31 is as under:—

1911. 1910.
1-2-Chests
Settlements... 84,721 142,535
Consisting of the following
Teas:—1910

1-2-Chests at Tls. per picul.
Ninghows... 11,950 19.00 at 40.00
Kienmuns... 4,950 25.00 at 43.00
Ho-hows... " at "
Katoans... 202 20.00 at "
Wen-chows... " at "
Opacks... 5,800 13.50 at 17.50
Onams... 27,013 12.25 at 23.00
Onfaas... 30,242 19.00 at 25.00
Seang-tams... 4,546 13.50 at 14.80
Ichangs... " at "

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz. June 8, 1910:—

Hankow Tea. 1911. 1910.
1-2-Chests.
Settlements... 292,634 237,154
Stock... 72,149 68,357

Arrivals... 364,783 295,511
Kiukiang Tea. 1911. 1910.

1-2-Chests.
Settlements... 171,550 128,350
Stock... 9,334 38,256

Arrivals... 181,493 166,006

Japan's Finances.

The financial operation now in progress for the redemption and conversion of some Y. 65,000,000 worth of Exchange bonds has hitherto produced conversions to the extent of only Y. 123,750, reports the "Japan Mail" of June 6. This is very much smaller than any estimate previously made. The Treasury is said to have expected that the application for conversion would total 10 millions, and the newspapers spoke of 2 millions. But, according to present appearances, the figure will not reach even half a million. Up to the 1st instant the face value of the bonds redeemed totalled Y. 48,700,000 and the volume remaining to be dealt with aggregated Y. 16,300,000.

Mr. A. C. Benson.—Our very sins are most of them but a misdeed and a disproportioned admixture of elements in themselves noble.

WEDDING.

Newall-Wallace.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Peak Church Tuesday afternoon, the parties being Mr. Stuart George Newall and Miss Ellen Charlotte Wallace. The Rev. F. T. Johnson was the officiating clergyman.

The bride was charmingly attired in white satin Empire dress trimmed with silver and veiled with a white chiffon tunic. Her bridesmaids were Miss June Looker and Miss Mary Budd Hancock, with Master Godfrey Bird who was attired in a Jack Tar suit.

The bridesmaids wore robes of white spotted muslin over sky blue lace bonnets and green shoes with three hydrangea bouquets and green ribbon.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton acted as best man. A reception was held at 41, Plantation Road, Strawberry Hill. The honeymoon will be spent in Japan for which country the happy couple leave to-morrow.

The bride's going away dress was of white muslin and lace. Her hat was pretty coloured, trimmed with black velvet and roses. The presents were numerous and the following is the list:—

Bridegroom to bride, pearl and aquamarine pendant; Bride to bridegroom, suit case; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Murray, gold thread fire screen; Mr. and Mrs. Mundle, silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bower, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, vases; Capt. Meares & Mrs. Meares, inkstand; Mr. and Mrs. Pattenden, coffee pot; Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, saltcellars; Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale, crumb scoop; Mr. Kwok Yick Chi, silver bowl; Colonel Newall (bridegroom's father) and Miss Newall, silver and greenstone teaspoons and greenstone blotter; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, photo frame; Mr. and Mrs. McHraith, photo frame; Mr. G. N. Orme, silver ink pot; Mr. Ho Hung Tong, toilet set; Mr. and Mrs. Lang, silver sauce boat; Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, tanzanite; Mr. Kong, Chinese embroidery; Mr. Percy Foster, claret jug; Mr. L. B. Crawford, cigarette box; Mr. and Mrs. Worrester, blackwood stool; Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, book; Mr. J. F. Leonard, blackwood tables; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hastings, blackwood and silver tea tray; Mr. T. S. Forrest, case fruit knives and forks; Mr. G. C. Moxon and Mr. John W. Taylor, mustard and pepper pots; Capt. Simonds, liqueur glasses; Mr. Fan Ting, flower vases; Mr. Fung Mak Hong, gold and jade brooch; Rev. F. T. Johnson, silver tea caddy; Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, silver tray; Mr. and Mrs. Lam, Japanese screen; Mr. Wat, silver vases; Mr. M. S. Sassoon, silver finger bowls; Mr. and Mrs. Master, silver clock; Mr. and Mrs. Alston & Misses Alston, entree & bacon dishes; Mrs. Wright, silver sauce boat; Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, pearl and diamond pendant; Mr. and Mrs. K. Campbell, China tea service; Miss Crozier, embroidered cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Chettle, canteen; Mr. Clayton, claret jug; Dr. and Mrs. Carr, bon-bon dishes; Mr. Carr, pepper pot; Miss Nancy & Mr. David Carr, afternoon tea cloth; Miss Carr, oil painting; Lieut. C. E. Lloyd Thomas, sapphire and diamond pendant; Mr. C. W. Wallace (bride's father), diamond bangle and cheque; Mr. Tarbott Fleming, silver tea set; Mrs. H. D. Wallace, rose bowl; Gwen and Oswald Fulton, mustard pots; Dr. and Mrs. Inskip, waiter; Mr. and the Misses Jack, case silver saltcellars; Mr. and Mrs. L. Kor, tea cloth; Mr. Lloyd, silver waiter; Miss Lowe, silver tea spoons; Mr. Wallace (Bride's mother) and brothers and sisters of bride, table glass; Mrs. Wallace, embroidered handkerchiefs and afternoon tea cloth; Mr. Thomas, silver sauce boat; Col. and Mrs. Parsons, coffee cups; Misses Reid and Crisp, toast racks; Ada, Bird, Andrew (maids), brass inkstand; Miss Saberton, breakfast set; Emily and Emma (maids), silver pepper pot; Miss Shorrook, bon-bon dishes; Miss Carr, (nurse), salt cellar; Dr. Ian Sylvester, books; General and Mrs. Anderson, sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Leyton, pepper pots;

Mr. & Mrs. Raymond, case silver teaspoons; Mr. & Mrs. Mackie, travelling clock; Mr. & Mrs. Potts, tea caddy; Col. St. John & Mrs. & Miss St. John, bon-bon dishes; Mr. C. Balloch, almond dishes; Dr. & Mrs. Jordan, bridge set; Mr. and Mrs. Sneret, book; Miss Murphy (housekeeper), silver butter dish; Miss Seaton, tea spoons and sugar sifter; Sergeant and Mrs. Bright, toast rack and butter dish; Colonel Thomas, sugar-caster, and manicure set; Miss Fisher, embroidery; General and Mrs. Wallace, silver candle sticks; Col. and Mrs. Fulton, silver candle sticks; Col. Monzie, and Miss Monzie, travelling clock; Mr. Geo. Mayby, biscuit tin; Dr. and Mrs. Gargill, red spread; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jack, breakfast service and diamond pendant; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Looker, silver table lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel, silver inkstand; Mr. Greenway, gold watch bracelet; Mrs. Martin, card case; Miss Lucy Mildred, silver menu stands; Miss Mary Wallace, tea cloth; Miss Mason, picture; Mrs. and Miss Mason, writing pad; Monsieur and Madame Osmiroff and Miss Gordon Shaw, despatch case, purse and clock; Mrs. and Miss O'Donnell, cheese stand; Miss Nancy Thomas, Egyptian shawl; Misses Byron, salt and pepper pots; Mrs. Bannett, necktie; Miss Leaver, hot water jug; Major and Mrs. Horios Smith, silver cream jug; Misses Martin, tea cloth; Miss Haig, work bag; Capt. and Mrs. T. N. Howard, sugar basin; Miss Knoll, cushion cover; Miss Inness, blackwood stool; Dr. Sylvester, fan; Messrs. David and Co., silver bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Stubb, silver table vase; Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, blackwood stool; Capt. Mitchell Taylor, silver cream jug, sugar bowl and tongs; Mr. and Mrs. Potter, mullin dish; Mr. R. Wilson, satsuma bowl; Mr. Leung Tun Po, table cover; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, butter dishes; Dr. and Mrs. Steadman, set tea pots; Sir Henry and Lady Berkeley, cigarette case and tobacco box; Mr. E. B. L. Bowley, barometer; Mr. Christopher Willson, sweet dishes; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Brewin, blackwood table; Mr. Chan Hung Nam, flower vases; Mr. and Mrs. Shellim, case silver fruit knives and forks; Mr. Pemberton, Japanese vase; His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, Japanese box; Dr. Fitzwilliams and Dr. Dalmahy Allan, pepper pots; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hancock, sweet dishes.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

North China Branch.

The annual meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on the 15th inst. in the lecture-room of the Society, Shanghai, Dr. John C. Ferguson, Vice-President, in the Chair. There was a good attendance of members.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:—The progress of the Society, during the past year, has been normal and healthy. It is not to be expected that there should be in the growth of this organization any startling features and we must be content with a gradual development. The membership is steadily increasing.

Unfortunately, there are still many persons of potential helpfulness to the Society who have not been connected with the Society. There was once a flourishing Society in Peking—the Peking Oriental Society, which has been allowed to lapse and the former literary activity centred around Canton and Hongkong has no organization at the present time. It may be found practical for our Society to organize branches at Hongkong, Hankow and Peking. I think that the Society may trust the incoming Council to take up this matter and see if something useful may be accomplished.

Office-bearers were afterwards appointed.

The distinction of being the first person to get a letter delivered at the new Post Office belongs to Mr. W. Barton of the U.S.S. Wilmington who on applying at the post restante at 6 p.m. on Saturday found a letter lying there awaiting him.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Assault Case.

On Tuesday at the Criminal Sessions, before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Piggott, James Murray, a private in the K.O.Y.L.I., was indicted on a charge on assaulting Miss Gertrude Margaret Tomes, with the intent to do grievous bodily harm on the evening of May 22nd.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, prosecuted, on behalf of the Crown and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock instructed by Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

There were several counts to the original charge but the Attorney-General said that the prisoner acting on the advice of Counsel was going to take a certain course and he would ask that the third charge be read first.

This was done and the prisoner by mistake pleaded not guilty. The mistake after explanation to the prisoner by his counsel was rectified and he pleaded guilty.

Addressing the court, the Attorney-General said that at the outset he wished to make it clear that there was no feature of impropriety or any attempt at impropriety in the assault but at the same time it was an extremely cowardly and severe assault. On the evening of May 22 at about 7.30 the young lady in question, the daughter of highly respected parents living in the Hill District, went for a walk round Mount Kellott with a friend. She left her friend at the Peak Club and was on her way home when she came across the prisoner. Following her he called out "Miss" twice. She took no notice and the prisoner went up to her and put his arm round her waist. Being near a friend's house she endeavoured to turn in and get away. Prisoner then caught hold of her with both arms and threw her to the ground. She struggled and screamed and the man then caught hold of her throat to prevent her calling out and then gave her three deliberate blows on the face. The unfortunate lady sustained two black eyes, a bleeding nose, her hair came down and her hatpin was broken. Eventually the prisoner got up and left her and she managed to get into the house of the friend where she was attended to. The next day a roll call was called of the people who might have been connected with the assault and the prisoner was picked out by the scratches made upon his face. Prisoner at first denied his identity and said that the scratches were caused by shaving but subsequently he admitted that he had committed the assault upon the lady.

Mr. Pollock asked that the prisoner should be allowed to make a statement and permission being given the prisoner read the following:—

James Murray. I was twenty years of age last October. I have been in the army for three years. I belong to the K.O.Y.L.I. "B" Company. I was on Tuesday, the 23rd May last, the day of my arrest, a lance corporal. I was made a lance corporal on the 12th May last. I understand I have since been disgraced to private. I have been quartered at Mount Austin barracks since 2nd of December last. I frequently, when not on duty, go out for walks with myself and with my comrades. In some of these walks round the Peak, I have on several occasions got into conversation with some European nurses and servants on the Peak.

About the first week in May I became acquainted with a nurse. I don't know her name. I had a few friendly words with her. She was a very good looking slim girl. It was at about 7.30 that I met her at the junction of Mount Gough Road and Chamberlain Road. We were only together a few minutes. When she left me she walked past the Peak Club and walked into 41. I saw her go in there. I have many times since been round that way in the hope of seeing her again, and having a chat with her, but without meeting her. On the 22nd May last I left barracks at about 5.45 p.m. and strolled towards the east. I took the dog Clivko for a run. I met Private Daigent and had a few words with him in Chamberlain Road. He left me and walked towards the Sanatorium. I subsequently met Private Glen. At about 7 p.m. it was still light, but there was a fairly thick mist hanging. It was not raining, but rain had fallen an hour or so before, the paths were slippery. Soon after 7 p.m. I saw two females walking along the path. They were coming from the direction of Mount Kellott. As soon as I saw them I believed one to be the nurse I had spoken to in the first week of May. I could not see her face properly as she wore a hat that came well over her eyes. These females passed me as I was sitting on a seat near the cross roads, and I felt sure one was the same girl I have alluded to. She did not take any notice of me, but I put this down to the fact that she was with her friend. The two walked towards the Peak Club. I got up and passed them as they were standing talking together near the Peak Club. I was still firmly under the impression that one of these females was the one I had conversed with in the early part of the month. I had only proceeded a few yards when these two females parted and the one I was looking out for passed me quickly. I felt convinced it was the same female with whom I had conversed, and took it that she might have forgotten me. I followed after her and said "Good evening, Miss." She did not reply. I then concluded she had forgotten me. I again said "Good evening, Miss," but as she did not reply, I caught up to her and put my right arm round her waist. When we got to the entrance of Mr. Looker's house, No. 41, the Peak, she said "I only live just up here," and directly after this she made a sudden turn and rush as if to go up to No. 41. We then slipped and both fell into the small gully just by the side of the lamp which was alight. The female fell below me and my hat fell off. She screamed, and I may have put my hand on her to prevent her making more noise and in order to get clear away. I then saw her face clearly, and discovered that I had made a mistake as to the identity of the female. The female then started to struggle and proceeded to scratch my face. I endeavoured to get up, and secure my hat which was up above her hat as she appeared after it, and I was anxious that she should not secure it, for my number is written inside. I remember striking the complainant once when I thought she was trying to get my hat. I was struggling ever since we fell into the gully, and scratched the right side of my face. I am very sorry for what has occurred.

Mr. Pollock said that the prisoner's statement which had just been read showed that this was a case of mistaken identity, as he said he had had a conversation with a nurse some few days before this occurrence who had turned into No. 41 the Peak on the evening in question, I being dusk at the time that accused was under the impression that the lady was the nurse in question. It was clear from the evidence that the defendant did make a mistake as to the identity of the lady, and the fact that she was walking in the direction of No. 41 made him think that the lady was the nurse with whom he had the previous conversation. As she was walking along he followed behind and called out "Miss" and asked her if she would walk along with him. It was absolutely impossible to conceive that the defendant should have called out after the lady and asked if he might walk along with her unless he had been under the impression that she was somebody he had spoken to before, and unless he had expected at the time that the person he was calling out after would have been willing to walk with him. Those words were of the utmost importance, for it was impossible to conceive that defendant would have called out after an absolute stranger, somebody that he did not know and say "Miss," will you have a walk along with me? He did not think any more cogent evidence could be found than that given by the lady herself at the Police Court to show that the defendant's story was absolutely true, that he did take the lady for another woman and he had expected, fully expected, as he followed her

up to the entrance of No. 41 that the nurse, as he supposed her to be, would be quite willing to have a friendly conversation with him and quite willing to walk with him.

With regard to the statement that the lady had been pulled down to the ground, Counsel pointed out that the paths were very slippery as there had been rain an hour or two before and it was quite possible that they had slipped. It was when they were upon the ground that the defendant realized the mistake he had made and endeavouring to get his hat which had fallen off when he slipped and lay above the lady's head, he struck her face with his fist. Defendant admitted that the blow was struck, that it was struck more or less in a moment of panic. It appeared from the statement that only a second or two before he had suddenly realized to his utter astonishment and amazement that the woman who was lying in the gutter was not the woman he had been pursuing all the evening. He submitted that it was an important fact for the Court to consider that the blow was not struck voluntarily, not struck with a reckless desire to inflict pain, but that the defendant was seen with a natural desire which was instinctive in everybody, who had just realised that he had made a fearful mistake, to get clear away and back to the barracks. He also wanted to get hold of his cap, because inside it there was a number and if that cap had been found in that place the accused would have been tracked to a dead certainty, because it was only necessary to hand the cap to the Military Authorities to immediately find out who would be the owner. Of course everybody must feel that it was brutal for a man to hit a woman, but he submitted under the peculiar circumstances of the case and the shock which must have been the defendant's that there was an excuse for the defendant.

In conclusion Mr. Pollock said that the prisoner was a very young man; he was only twenty years of age. He had a promising career before him in the army and had received a stripe of lance corporal only some ten days before this unfortunate occurrence. That stripe had now been taken away from him and he had been disgraced to the rank of private. And it seemed to be only the reasonable result of the unfortunate occurrence that he would have to leave the army and make a fresh start in life.

The Attorney-General in reply commenced by saying that his learned friend had taken upon himself to mention names and in doing so had to a certain extent taken away the character of a woman who was not there. Mr. Pollock: Not at all, I have not attempted to take away the character of anybody. I merely said that the prisoner had a pleasant conversation with the nurse a few days before and I said it would be an opportunity for repeating this conversation. I did not desire to say a single word against the character of the nurse. She is away from the Colony and I did not intend to say anything against her character.

The Attorney-General continuing his reply stigmatized the assault as a cowardly one and remarked that the Crown considered the assault to be a very serious breach of the Ordinance.

His Lordship in passing sentence remarked that he had listened to everything that Counsel could say for the credit of the prisoner. He thought it was clearly a case of mistaken identity but beyond that they could not go. It had looked to him to be a case in which a maximum penalty by law provided, should have been imposed upon him. It was a very bad case of assault, but he did not think that in view of the consequences it would be right for him to impose such a severe penalty as three years' imprisonment. He had written down eighteen months' hard labour but in view of the prisoner's youth it would be reduced to one year.

A New Park.

Wayside Park—Shanghai's latest lung—was opened last Tuesday but without eclat, the weather being such as to prevent a formal ceremony. Every preparation had been made for a fitting celebration, a marquee having been erected and the place bedecked with flags.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1910.

Hongkong Increase: 33,000,000 Taels.

In his report on the foreign trade of China for 1910, Mr. G. L. Chalmers, statistical secretary, says that speculation in rubber companies, which began to take hold of the public in the last months of 1909 and ended disastrously with the June settlement of 1910, was perhaps the most important fact in the commercial history of the year. By diverting a large capital from ordinary uses and, in the end, by the injury to credit caused by its collapse, the "rubber boom" seems to have deprived legitimate trade of any chance it may have had of recovering from a long list of depression. During the six or seven months of the boom's duration some 35 local rubber companies, absorbing a capital of some 20 million taels, were added to the list of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and a further large amount was paid locally for shares in London companies. When

The Crash came, not a few of the leading Chinese banks in Shanghai and other centres closed their doors, and native bank orders, the chief medium of commercial transactions in Shanghai, were so discredited that official funds and loans from foreign banks had to be resorted to for their redemption and rehabilitation.

Speculation in opium, growing in strength with the progressive diminution of supplies of the drug, was continued from the preceding year, and tied up more capital. Money was scarce everywhere, and many failures are reported from different parts of the Empire.

Scarcity of food and high prices were general throughout the country in the first half of the year, and rice riots were common—some of the first, and the most serious, of these riots occurring at Changsha in April. In the spring and early summer the Yangtze provinces suffered from

Too Much Rain, but they were indemnified by fine autumn crops of rice and cotton, and rice exports from Hankow and Wulu, officially prohibited in the time of scarcity, were resumed in the September quarter. It was not, however, till January 1911 that the prohibition was withdrawn at Hunan ports. The provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien, which had been visited by early drought, were less fortunate in their later experience, their harvests being, on the whole, below the average. Excellent crops were reported generally from the northern and western provinces; but that section of the Great Plain which crosses the northern parts of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Honan was inundated in the autumn, its agricultural population being stricken with famine, to which were soon added the hardships of winter.

Copper Currency. Of the copper currency, the best that can be said is that its condition was little worse in 1910 than in 1909. The average number of 1-cent, or 10-cash, pieces exchangeable for 1 dollar on the Yangtze was about 132, while in some parts of China it rose as high as 144. Coining seems to have been suspended, and importations of copper ingots and slabs were insignificant.

CANTON RAILWAYS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, June 19. Work on the Ning Yueng Railway was done as far as the back of the city of the Sun Wui District last year, but has been retarded, as beyond the back part of the city, there is the rocky Ma Shau, or Horse Mountain. Work is being carried on from another direction, and Kongmoon is now connected by rail.

It is now proposed to build a tunnel through Ma Shau, in order to join the line from the back of the city of Sun Wui district with the line to Kongmoon from the other side of Ma Shau.

Crack Race Pony.

Moriak, one of the old time crack race ponies, was destroyed recently in Shanghai as he was suffering from heart disease. Moriak finished his racing career last year and was presented by Mr. O. Barff to the police, in which service he had since been.

COMMERCIAL.

Ewo Auction.

At Ewo Auction in Shanghai on Wednesday last the following prices were realized as compared with the previous week's sale:—

Camlets.	
May 31.	June 11.
Man and Horse—	Tls. Tls.
"Pink	17.42 17.97
"Indigo	17.51 18.20
"Gentian	16.81 16.46
"Scarlet	17.31 17.40
"New Green	18.75 18.90
"Orange	— —
"Yellow	— —
Swan Pink	17.31 17.73
"Scarlet	18.80 17.35
"Green	18.70 18.20

Tea. Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular advises:—Throughout the week's auctions the steady inquiry and sustained demand for all leaf grades has resulted in prices obtained being fully equal, quality considered, to those obtaining two or three weeks ago. China: Arrivals, none. Market: At the sale on 24th inst. 1,146 pkgs. were offered. Since Jan. 1, 17,667 pkgs. (Black and Green) have been advertised, compared with 20,197 pkgs. during the same period 1910. Privately: Business done during the past week has been chiefly among Monings from 5.1-2d. to about 6d. per lb.; for home use. Other grades are quiet with very little inquiry. Java: On 25th inst. 2,302 pkgs. were offered, against 3,701 pkgs. last year. Since Jan. 1 40,111 pkgs. have been catalogued, compared with 54,717 pkgs. during the same period 1910. There was a steady demand for all grades at fully last week's prices, although little actual alteration in prices was apparent. The highest averages obtained were:—Morning, 11.1-2d., Goalpara, 10.1-4d.; Tanawatto, 9.1-2d. For the whole sale on estate account the average was 8.1-2d. per lb., against 7.1-2d. per lb., a year ago.

Singapore Tin and Rice

Quotations. The following business in tin has been done to-day, June 10:—Penang: Penang Tin Exchange buyers, no sellers.....\$41.75 Singapore: Straits Trading Co., 50 tons at 95.55 Tin is quoted in London to-day at £220 cash and £189 10s. three months' sight. Rangoon rice is quoted here to-day at \$156 per coyan.

Rubber.

Singapore, 7th June.—At the meeting of the shareholders of Malakoff estate Mr. Gibbons, who presided, stated that the development expenses were high. The capital expenditure would be \$78,000 in 1911, and \$42,000 in 1912. It was necessary to maintain the young rubber and coconuts. They were not opening further land. A sum of \$18,000 was required for a new factory, sheds, and machinery and \$8,500 for hospital lines. The greater part of the estate would be in bearing by 1913.—"Echo" Special.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. The annual meeting of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., was held in London on 28th May last. Sir Robert Laidlaw (chairman) presided, and the managing directors present were Messrs. A. F. Lake, M. Wilkinson, J. H. Lewis and R. Whyte. From the report it appeared that the capital of the company amounted to £600,000. On the past year's working there had been a profit of £265,148. A sum of £30,000 was carried to reserve fund, which now amounts to £50,000; a sum of £1,000 was voted to the trustees' and employees' fund; and £5,742 was carried forward. The past year has been a record one in the history of the firm.

A Thief's Suicide.

Two soldiers in Victoria barracks were awakened about 3 p.m. on Sunday by hearing a Chinese rummaging amongst their kit. They arrested the man and confined him in the detention barracks with the object of bringing him before the proper authorities at six o'clock. But at 5 o'clock the man was discovered hanging by the punkah rope. Life was extinct and the body was removed to the mortuary for identification.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held Tuesday afternoon when Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided. Those present were:—Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, Hon. Mr. W. Clitham, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Lan Chu Pak, Ng Hon Tso, Col. Bedford, Dr. F. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hartley Assist. M.O.H. & Mr. Bowen Rowlands, secretary.

Among the business that came up for discussion was the report of the committee relative to the interment of the remains of the late Mr. Chon Tong Howe in the Colonial Cemetery. The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minuted:—This is a very thorny point and, while I do not wish to say or do anything calculated to distress the relatives of Mr. Chon, I think in dealing with future cases we should not agree to the remains of a man of his standing and age being buried in the Colonial Cemetery simply because he was baptised within 48 hours of his death and when for all we know he might have been practically unconscious of what was being done.

The president after reviewing the usual procedure adopted in these cases, said that since a certain portion of the Colonial Cemetery had been consecrated to all the members of the different Missionary Societies and the different churches of Hongkong, people, who in the ordinary course of events would have been buried in Mount Caroline, had referred to the missionary societies and had been practically baptised upon their death beds. The committee was called upon to consider these cases and the president had been empowered to deal with them. He had brought some of them before the board and it had then been said that where he was satisfied that the persons were eligible for burial in the Colonial Cemetery permission should be given. In doubtful cases he had referred them to a select committee although trouble had been experienced in getting them to come to a decision as to what should be done. In view of the fact that there had been three or four cases in which owing to the lateness of the application, and the distress that would have been caused by a postponement of the interment, the committee had had to waive the point, he thought that the time had come when they should decide that baptism upon the death bed should not entitle particular person to interment in the Colonial Cemetery. He regretted to see that certain Missionary Societies thought fit to take into their societies people who apparently were only professing Christianity on their death beds.

Mr. Lan Chu Pak: What does the law say on the subject? Is there any definition of a Christian?

The President: Well, the Ordinance says the cemetery is kept apart for Christian burial. That is a point open to argument. I say that a person who becomes a Christian at the same time as he makes his will, and ask some Missionary Society to baptize him, that it is not correct.

Mr. Shelton Hooper said he had an interview with the Bishop some time back he gathered from his observations at the time that he did not approve of any one who had not been a Christian for some years being baptised until after a period of probation, something, he thought, like three months.

He was quite with the President that the course he had mentioned was not the practice, and he did not think that the relatives of those concerned would wish to invade or take advantage of the law by saying that a person who was baptised five minutes before he died was entitled to be buried in the Colonial Cemetery; whereas if he had died a week before he would have been buried in a place where their own religious rites were observed.

Col. Bedford endorsed the views given and the President remarked that there was a cemetery at Pokfulam which was specially set aside for Chinese who professed the Christian religion. He thought that might be used for those who were baptised on their death beds.

The matter was left over till next meeting.

Previous to the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Shelton Hooper drew attention to the insanitary condition of the mortuary at Kowloon. He had been informed on very good authority that the mortuary was in such a condition that the medical officers of health could only do their work with great difficulty and great detriment to their own health. He did not know whether it was a fact or not, but it was recorded in the papers the other day that they had not a water spray, a thing that was so essential in every mortuary. He had not visited the place himself, but he called the attention of the Board to it in the hope that the Head of the Sanitary Department would have a report submitted to the Board on the sanitary condition of the mortuary. They had power to pass bye-laws with reference to it, because the mortuary came under their supervision.

The President: You do not suggest in your speech that the mortuary is under our direct control. It is under our supervision. It is not a building that is like, for instance, a disinfecting station.

Mr. Hooper: No, I suggest it is a building which we are empowered to make bye-laws for its sanitary maintenance. It is not excluded because it is a Government building.

Mr. Hooper proposed that a report be submitted, as he had suggested, to the next meeting of the Board.

Col. Bedford seconded. Carried.

CHINA'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

With Foreign Powers.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 20.

In a despatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Canton Viceroy, it is stated that China has more to do with diplomacy now and that it behooves her to preserve her right as a nation, and uphold her prestige in dealing with diplomatic disputes.

The Ministry has accordingly come to an arrangement with the Diplomatic Body at Peking, regarding the framing of six new regulations which are to be observed throughout the Middle Kingdom, when diplomatic cases crop up.

By the first regulation, the Diplomatic Body agree that no Chinese anarchists shall be allowed to take shelter collectively in any foreign country, to solicit funds for their party, to ship arms or to act independently.

The second regulation contains reference to the suppression by foreign nations of the

Smuggling of Arms and ammunition into the interior of China, so as to preserve her peace and the peace of the foreign nations.

The third regulation prohibits foreign cruisers, gunboats or other naval craft from cruising in the inland waters of China, by way of preventing diplomatic questions cropping up.

The fourth regulation deals with foreigners getting supplies of Chinese labourers. Any foreign merchant intending to obtain a supply of Chinese labourers must first write to his consul, who will inform the authorities of the place whence the merchant intends to get the coolies. Unless with the approval of the authorities, he is not allowed to get any labourers.

The fifth regulation governs the drawing up of agreements in connection with

Mining and Railway enterprises, between China and a foreign nation or nations.

The right of building a railway or that of opening a mine will cease on the termination of the term of the agreement. The concessionary or concessionaries cannot, after the expiration of the agreement, make fresh demands, or cause unnecessary delay in giving up her rights or their rights.

The last regulation connects with the outbreak of anti-missionary trouble in China. When trouble of this nature occurs the foreign nation to which the missionaries concerned belong, should not use highhandedness as a stronger Power, in pressing upon China the settlement of the case.

CORONATION HONOURS FOR HONGKONG.

His Excellency to be G.C.M.G.

As is announced in our telegraphic columns to-day the Coronation Honours List contains two Hongkong names—those of H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, upon whom His Majesty has conferred the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; and of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar General, upon whom has been conferred the C.M.G. At this juncture it may be of interest to glance at the careers of our local recipients of Coronation honours.

Sir Frederick Lugard. H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., was born on Jan. 22, 1858; served in the Afghan War, 1870-80 (medal); Sudan Campaign, 1885 (despatches, medals and two clasps, bronze star); Burma Campaign, 1886-87 (despatches, D.S.O., medal with two clasps); commanded expedition against slave traders on Lake Nyassa, 1888 (severely wounded); employed by British East African Company in command of the exploration of the Sabaki, and Administrator of Uganda, 1889-92 (medal); employed by Royal Niger Company in command of Expedition to Borgu to negotiate British Treaties 1894-95 (medal); in charge of Expedition for British West Africa to Lake Ngami, 1896-97, H.M. Commissioner of Northern Nigeria and Lagos, and Commandant of West African Frontier Force (which he raised); 1897-99 (medal); High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria with rank of Brigadier General, 1900-6; Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hongkong, 1907.

Hon. Mr. Brown. Hon. Mr. Arthur Winbolt Brown, C.M.G., was born on June 12, 1867. He arrived in the Colony in 1888 as a cadet; was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1894; acting assistant Registrar General, 1895; acting Inspector of Schools, April, 1897; appointment confirmed, August, 1897; acting Registrar General, 1898 to 1899; appointment confirmed, 1901.

CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Dr. White's Visit.

A passenger on the s.s. Rabi, sailing from Hongkong Tuesday afternoon was Rev. A. E. Cory, of Nanking, who for some time has been the secretary of the Centenary Conference Committee for the Promotion of Bible Study. Though Mr. Cory was on his way to Manila on business in connection with his own mission, the Disciples Mission, he met with the local committee having in charge the arrangements for the visit of Dr. W. W. White of New York, the well-known Bible teacher who is to visit China during the coming summer. Some time ago it was expected that Dr. White would visit Hongkong at the end of August and conduct a Bible Institute. Mr. Cory brought word that at this time owing to the condition of the health of Dr. White the Conference Committee was unable to give a definite promise that he would make the proposed visit to Hongkong. Definite announcement will be made as soon as Dr. White can be seen and the matter laid before him.

FIELD GUNS IN CHINA.

Drilling the Gunners.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 20.

At the last meeting of officers of the Canton troops, held in the Army Headquarters, the Commander of the Artillery Corps, Chun, raised the question of the use of field guns by the different regiments, these having been obtained from France.

As the directions for the use of these guns is somewhat contrary to the ways practised by the gunners, the Commander suggested that the Military College be asked to print seventy copies of the instructions on gun practice delivered by the German professors engaged in the College, and to send them to the officers of the artillery corps for reference in the training of their men.

The suggestion was favourably approved of by the Military Training Department.

ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY.

Sequel at Police Court.

A case was heard at the Magistrate's Court this afternoon before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in which John Tatam "did unlawfully attempt to escape from legal custody when being conveyed from Victoria Gaol to the Supreme Court, Hongkong, on the 16th inst." Mr. Hind appeared for defendant.

Mr. Hind, after his Worship had called for evidence, said he could satisfy his Worship that for a person to escape from legal custody, if that person be imprisoned for debt, was not a crime. He further submitted that the Ordinance did not make it a crime, and if it were a crime it could only be so under common law, but it was perfectly laid down that it was not common law.

Mr. Hazeland: Had you not better take the evidence first?

Mr. Hind: I think I can satisfy your worship that this is no crime.

Mr. Bowley, who appeared to prosecute, said the charge was one of unlawfully attempting to escape from custody.

Mr. Hind, after further argument, said that though an attempt to escape from prison is a crime no statute that has ever been passed has ever made it a crime for a debtor to escape from the custody of a constable who had him in charge. For that reason the charge must be dismissed.

Mr. Bowley: I agree with my learned friend that there is no statute which makes it a crime for a person, in custody for debt, to escape. But I submit that it is and always has been in the common law of England, that any person escaping from custody is guilty of a misdemeanour of common law, but there is nothing in the authorities which shows that an escape of such person is not an offence.

During further argument, Mr. Hind quoted authorities in support of his contention and said that the Encyclopedia of Law stated that attempts to escape did not apply to persons in custody on civil charges.

Mr. Hazeland: You simply limit it to the fact that defendant was outside the prison?

Mr. Hind: Yes, yes, your worship.

Mr. Hazeland: I shall have to take time to consider this.

Mr. Bowley stated that defendant was arrested on the 25th May, under a writ of execution issued by the Supreme Court, for the costs of a certain action. On the 29th May defendant made the usual application, supported by an affidavit, for his discharge from gaol under the provisions of the code. An order was made and the application was fixed to be heard on the 10th June.

Defendant was being taken from Victoria Gaol to the Supreme Court along Wyndham Street. When half way along Wyndham street, he snatched off his cap and rushed down Pedder street, the warder following him. He made for the offices of the American Consul and had got his foot on the stairs when he was re-arrested. He was taken to the Supreme Court, and when he heard his application was adjourned for three weeks he went quietly back to gaol.

Mr. E. B. Safford, said that the application had been adjourned before defendant's arrival at the Supreme Court. When he was brought in he asked witness if he would do him a favour. Witness consented and defendant then said: "Tell this man (pointing to the warder) not to report me; otherwise I shall get into trouble." Witness asked the warder what defendant had said. The warder in reply informed witness he had attempted to escape, and made for the Kowloon Ferry Wharf. The Warder was next called; and gave evidence regarding the escape and recapture. The case was adjourned until June 20th.

U.S. Tariff Act.

It is notified in the Gazette that information has been received from the British Ambassador at Washington to the effect that the Court of Customs Appeals has decided that transshipment at Hongkong does not vitiate direct shipment from the Philippines to the United States of America for the purpose of benefiting under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1900.

THE NEW KAPSING BEACON.

Site Decided Upon.

We are indebted to our correspondent "British Sailor" for once again urging upon public notice the importance of adequately lighting the approach to the harbour for ships making the port by night. Skippers on the Canton run have, time and again, urged upon the shipping firms the necessity for placing a light on Kapsing Island. The latter have in turn had recourse to the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce by whom the matter was brought to the notice of the Government. Recognizing the reasonableness of the representation and ever solicitous of the interests of the commercial community, H.E. the Governor promptly acceded to the memorial of the ship captains and instructed that provision be made for the desired beacon in the neighbourhood of Ma Wan.

In his letter printed in these columns last evening "British Sailor" supposes that "we will hear no more about the matter until another disaster similar to that which befell the Powan will rouse the public attention to this crying disgrace," although "it is now three years ago since the Government gave the undertaking that a light would be erected there [on the shoal to the southward of Kapsing]."

We are glad to be able

To Dissipate "British Sailor's"

Apprehension. It is true that the Government does not always move with the promptness of commercial institutions, but this lack of energy is due more to the system than to individuals. It is to the former that departmental circumspection, which is responsible for so much delay, has to be ascribed.

It will probably be good news to our correspondent and to the seafaring fraternity in general that a site for the beacon on the island of Kapsing has actually been decided upon. It was only as recently as last Friday week that a high official—none other than the assistant Director of Public Works himself—visited the island with a view of surveying the most suitable site for the erection of the light.

Another Desirable Feature

materially assisting navigation through Capsium will be the provision of a fog bell with the erection of the beacon. Far from ignoring the requirements of the shipping community in this respect, we have reliable information that the light to be erected on Kapsing will be of a higher order than that on Blackhead Point. Mr. Churchill's visit of a week ago does not certainly betoken any apathy so far as the Government is concerned and we are glad of the opportunity to remove any anxiety on the part of our numerous friends that "go down to the sea in ships."

Semaphores for Lighthouses.

While on the subject of the lighting of the approaches to the harbour, it is our agreeable duty to compliment the Government on certain further improvements which are about to be introduced on Gap Rock and Waglan. Hitherto signals exchanged between these two points and passing vessels have been by means of hand flags. For the past week a gang of some fifteen workmen have been employed on Gap Rock in connection with the erection of semaphores on the island. At Gap Rock the apparatus will be put up on the lightkeepers' quarters, while at Waglan it is proposed to fix it on the gun platform. Yet

Another Improvement

will be the replacement of the present oil lamps in the lighthouses by incandescent burners. For some little time past experiments have been made with incandescent burners at Gap Rock. We understand that, if the experimental tests justify it, a change will be made in the lighthouses so as to secure even more efficient lighting than now obtains. Any improvement calculated to assist navigation cannot fail of appreciation in such an important port as that of Hongkong.

Shanghai Dock Co.

We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co. that the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent.

OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Dear Sir,—Will you be so kind as to publish the following challenge in your most valuable sheet.

On behalf of Coxswain Sandberg of the U.S.S. Wilmington, I hereby challenge Carlson or any other "Middle" or "Heavy" weight wrestler of the Colony to a "Catch, as catch can" wrestling match, to take place in Hongkong on or after July 21st, before the club or promoter offering the best purse, and for a side bet of any amount up to \$1,000 Mex. Carlson has been challenged by Sandberg in Manila on different occasions but has always managed to side step the issue and it is now up to him to either accept this challenge or "pipe down" about his wrestling ability and supremacy of the "Far East."

If Carlson will see me during his stay in Hongkong I will guarantee him a satisfactory agreement with my man.

Yours etc.,
W. W. BARTON,
Chief Yeoman, U.S.N.
U.S.S. Wilmington.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The ordinary general meeting of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes was held on May 23, 1910, M. Andre Labon presiding. The year 1910 has been marked by exceptional activity. In the 501 voyages effected, the company's ships covered a total of 1,507,276 nautical leagues, or 38,230 more than in 1909. Receipts amounted to f.80,141,101, an increase of f.3,564,430 on 1909—f.1,307,984 on passenger account and f.2,520,588 on goods account. Expenses followed the same progressive course, and made a total of f.75,530,608, an increase of f.3,605,201. The balance is thus f.9,610,493, or pretty much equal to that of the previous 12 months' working. Interest on the bonded debt takes f.2,312,467, and of the balance of f.7,298,025 a sum of f.5,000,000 is devoted to the fleet depreciation fund, f.532,344 to boiler renewal account, and f.1,500,000 to the insurance fund, the balance of f.235,080 being carried forward. The accounts were approved by shareholders, who re-elected M.M. Paul Clavery and Paul Locat as directors.

FAMOUS CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

To Lecture in Hongkong.

Mr. W. D. McCrackan, M.A., who will lecture in Hongkong about the 20th proximo, is an interesting personality, says the "Boston Herald." An author and a close student of contemporary affairs, Mr. McCrackan, is also a much travelled man. He has penetrated into the almost unknown interior of Asia Minor; he has studied in Switzerland and Belgium; Italy, Turkey, Greece and Germany are as familiar to Mr. McCrackan as the United States.

Probably he is best known to the literary world by his "Rise of the Swiss Republic," which called forth the highest praise from leading critics in England and on the Continent. Mr. McCrackan was born of American parents at Munich, Germany, about 45 years ago.

He was First Reader of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, U.S.A., from 1905 to 1908 and since that time has been a Member of the Board of Lectureship of that Church. He has a pleasing personality and is an excellent speaker.

It would be much appreciated by the public if the Observatory would in future forward each day, to the superintendent of the High Level Tramway, a copy of the weather report, which he issues daily. In the event of the Director of the Observatory acquiescing in the above, will the Superintendent of the tramway, have a board placed in the stations on which these notices may be placed and should the notice announce the approach of a typhoon, will he arrange to have a signal displayed both in the lower and in the upper station, a red flag or ball and a black flag or ball will serve the purpose well.

COMMERCIAL.

International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at Shanghai to consider a proposal that the capital of the Company be increased to Tls. 1,050,000, by the creation of 4,000 new shares of Tals seventy-five each. Mr. C. Rayner presided.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been called to consider and, if approved, to pass special resolutions and to empower the directors to issue, for the purpose of equipping the mill with a weaving plant of 300 looms, one half of the new preference shares at once, or as they might see fit. The Board were unanimously and strongly of the opinion that all cloth woven out of coarse counts of yarn consumed in China would sooner or later be supplied entirely from looms operated in the Far East, and that the first mills to recognize this would benefit thereby. Further, that by taking up weaving they would render themselves more independent of the yarn merchants and reap the benefit of a wider market for cloth. Whereas for some time yarn had been a dragging market, cloth had been readily saleable at prices which must pay a fair profit to local producers. Technically, the directors had been at pains to lay down plan of the latest and most approved and economical practice. All the machinery and looms required had already been ordered and they expected to be able to produce cloth in about six months from date. So convinced were the directors of the wisdom of their proposals that the mill engineers had been asked to provide for further future extension. As regarded the financial aspect of the proposed extension, only Tls. 10,500 per annum were required to pay interest, and not earning for the last ten years had averaged Tls. 67,978 per annum. A reserve of Tls. 150,000 was invested in the business and since the mill was started Tls. 444,666 had been written off on plant and machinery in addition to keeping everything in first class order out of revenue. This seemed to show that the Company was in a sound position.

There was no discussion and the special resolutions were carried unanimously.

TO CURE OPIUM HABIT.

A Novel Suggestion.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 20.

A merchant has suggested to the Canton Viceroy an effective way of helping opium smokers to rid themselves of the habit. The prepared opium dealers should be required to add four candareens of anti-opium medicine to each tael of prepared opium.

For each candareen of this medicine, the charge is ten cents. That is for every tael of prepared opium, an extra charge of 40 cents has to be added to the price of the luxurious drug.

The compounds in the opium will have gradual effect in lessening the indulgence of the opium smokers. The sale of this anti-opium medicine is to be monopolized.

As regard the preparation of opium, only the prepared opium dealers will have the privilege, while the consuming public will be strictly forbidden to turn raw into prepared opium. All the labourers employed to prepare opium should be registered, and photographed.

They are required to report daily on the quantity of opium each has prepared for the day, and the names of the shops for which they have prepared the opium. The suggestion of the merchant has, it is reported, been noted on by the Viceroy.

A few days ago we reported in our columns a case in which a servant boy was robbed of \$500. He was attacked, so it is alleged, in the street at mid-day. A great number of these cases of highway robbery occur in the Colony, and after being investigated by the police, have been found to be fiction. When an explanation was sought at headquarters we were told that in the majority, those who report robbery are themselves the robbers. They say they have been attacked, but an examination of their bodies reveals no mark. What is the reason?

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

A FEW THOUGHTS.

Broken Tempers.

Removals, big or little, are always attended by disorder, and disorder waits upon broken tempers. The transference of business from the old to the new post office has not yet facilitated the delivery of the mails; it cannot be expected; rather has it delayed their delivery, and a capricious public, making little allowance, severely censures those who are doing their best to remedy matters.

Value of Prompt Delivery.

In England, such a transference would have been accomplished without the delay of any mails, but here due allowances must be made. A visit to the Post Office will reward the close observer, for he must recognise that the employees are doing their very best, to set things right. The greatest objection to delay comes from the business houses, the heads of which know full well the value of prompt delivery. One must find compensation with them, and exercising impartiality, with the Post Office too.

Amusing Episodes.

It was very amusing this morning to see the clamour for letters; impatient waiters endeavouring to curb their effervescent feelings, and private box owners finding in their lockers letters belonging to others. That is true, for in the hurry, numbers, consciously or unconsciously, had been transferred, and what a pandemonium! Soldiers, civilians and Chinese coolies were all at a loss to understand the confusion. Said one, not choice in his words: "I never saw such a confounded mix-up in my life." 'Twas true, there was a "mix-up," but through it all came the glow of a subtle humour.

Be Charitable.

In all things let us be charitable; such confusion is transitory, and in a few days, a week at the longest, our letters and parcels will, dependent, of course, on the kindness of the sea, come regularly—let us hope a little more regularly than was the case in the old post office. Shakespeare once said "sweet are the uses of adversity." Confusion and adversity, in the present instance, are synonymous, but how much better shall we enjoy a regular delivery after such confusion and adversity have passed? That, of course, differs as do temperaments.

MONDAY'S ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Douman Fuller's organ recital Monday night was a complete success so far as the musical portion was concerned, though the attendance was not as large as could have been wished for. The cathedral organist was in excellent form and his playing throughout was of that high order naturally expected of him. Special mention, however, is worthy of his sympathetic rendering of Bridge's "Serenade" which to the minds of many was the chef d'œuvre of the evening.

The soloist was Mr. Frank Austin, a powerful baritone who sang "Land of Hope and Glory" and "The Lost Chord."

During the singing of the hymn "All people that on earth do dwell," a collection was taken and a substantial sum, which will be devoted to the Organ Fund, was realized.

The programme ended with the Chorus from "The Dinner of St. George." "It comes from the misty ages" sung by the Cathedral Choir and the Philharmonic Society. The complete programme was as follows:—(1)—"Air and Variations in A," Smart; (2)—Solo and Chorus "Land of Hope and Glory" (Coronation Ode) E. Elgar; Mr. Frank Austin and the Cathedral Choir and Philharmonic Society; (3)—"Madrigal," E. Lomax; Hymn 100; (4)—"Melody" H. Wheldon; (5)—Solo; "The Lost Chord" Sullivan; Mr. Frank Austin; (6)—"Serenade," Frank Bridge; (7)—Chorus—"It comes from the misty ages" (The Banner of St. George) E. Elgar. The Cathedral Choir and Philharmonic Society.

POLICE COURT.

Yaumati Ferry Incident.

The coolie who was charged with stealing money from the body of one of the victims of the Yaumati ferry boat collision was Tuesday discharged by Mr. Wood.

An unemployed seaman was committed to the house of detention by Mr. Wood yesterday morning.

Stealing Water Piping.

A coolie formerly employed by the Gas Company was charged with attempting to steal a quantity of water piping in Wan-chai road. It appears that he was trying to steal some gas piping, being in possession of tools for cutting, but in mistake cut a water pipe, and the escape of water led to his arrest. He was sent up for three weeks.

Theft of Flour.

Two women and one man, boat-owners, and three men, tally-men, were charged with stealing ten bags of flour from the Henrik Ibsen. The Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company prosecuted, while Mr. Harris appeared for the boat people and Mr. Gardiner, who was absent, was instructed to defend the tally-men.

Mr. Hazeland—Do you wish me to deal with the case summarily? Mr. Harris—Yes, your worship: The total value is only \$20.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday, bail being fixed at \$100 for each of the defendants.

Absence of Tail Lights.

The Dragon Cycle Company was fined \$10 in each case for not having tail lights on two of their motor cars. Mr. Nicol of the other garage was also summoned, but as the constable did not appear the summons was dismissed.

Daring Theft.

While a man was looking into a shop window a bystander put his arm over his shoulder and relieved him of his watch and chain. The pickpocket was caught but no watch was in his possession, he having passed the article to a confederate, who escaped.

Unemployed Seaman Fight.

A row occurred between some unemployed seamen outside the Seamen's Institute on Monday evening, in the course of which a knife was used. The wounded man was conveyed to hospital suffering from two incised wounds, one in the arm pit and the other on the shoulder. Neither of the wounds are considered dangerous.

FOREIGNERS IN KIANGSU.

Alleged Abuses.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 19.

The Director of the Advisory Council at Kiang Ning, in Kiang Su Province, has telegraphically reported to the Army Advisory Council at Peking regarding the misbehaviour of foreigners touring in the interior of the Celestial Empire. According to his report, foreigners are frequently applying to the local authorities for pass-ports, under the pretext of travelling.

As soon as they have obtained this facility for protection, they start surveying, and drawing sketches of the places, besides conducting inquiries.

Sometimes they carry guns and shoot game wherever they like. Their behaviour generally causes consternation amongst the ignorant villagers, who are surprised by the appearance of foreigners in the interior, and this may sometimes lead to

Diplomatic Trouble.

The Army Advisory Council has accordingly referred the matter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and informed the Viceroy and Governors of various provinces to insert new regulations in the pass-ports issued to foreigners uniformly, governing their tours in the interior, and facilitating them from creating trouble. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has just been informed of the above arrangement by the Army Advisory Council.

The Father of Canton Viceroy.

The father of H. E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, left Canton for Hongkong the other day by the gunboat Po-pik to proceed to Shanghai on a visit to H. E. Shum, the ex-Viceroy of Canton.

BOXING.

Kenny v. Carlson.

Carlson who was to have left for Hongkong before he did, was unable to do so on account of the Ruby leaving Iloilo on the 10th before his wrestling match. However, he caught the S.S. Penang which got to Manila on the 16th and he has caught the S.S. Young-sang, for Hongkong. He will arrive on the evening of the 19th or the morning of the 20th.

Kenny can be seen at the usual hour at the V.R.C. where he will be having three or four sparring parties. He says he has made a "find" in Corp'l Scruton of the Yorkshires and the new man will box a preliminary on the 22nd.

Kenny v. Carlson.

Carlson in Hongkong.

Carlson, looking in excellent condition, arrived in Hongkong Tuesday morning. He has had a rough passage and to-day has been resting. He will train for an hour or two at Belle View to-night and also to-morrow. Articles will be signed to-morrow.

At present there is a little disagreement between parties as to the referee. It is expected this will be amicably fixed up. In mind there are several persons, and a naval officer, an army officer and the captain of a merchant vessel are amongst the selected.

The parties have also agreed to split the purse as follows:—The winner to take 75 per cent of the purse and the loser 25 per cent. Carlson says he is sure of success.

A splendid set of preliminaries has been arranged, including Iron Box, "The Hongkong Terror," who will be opposed by Jackson, the coloured man. This will be an eight round contest and two others of four rounds each have been arranged between sailors of the fleet.

Some doubt seems to exist as to the time of the big fight. Taking into consideration the preliminaries and that the proceedings will commence promptly at 4.30, the big match will commence about five o'clock. Probably a little later. Doors will be open at 4 o'clock.

Stanton and Capham.

For their contest on Saturday night at the Victoria Skating Rink, both men are still putting in still preparatory work and both are now looking very fit. In addition to the main event, the following preliminaries have now finally been fixed up by Mr. J. R. Nicol, the promoter:—

Arundel, R. G. A., v. Stoker Arnold, H.M.S. Monmouth. Kid Marriott v. Iron Box. Masterman, U.S.S. Wilmington, v. Hollidge, Royal Engineers.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Yaumati Ferry Collision.

Chan Hon of the Wai Hong, who has appeared before the Court, on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the Yaumati Ferry collision, was further remanded this morning, bail being fixed, as before, at 5,000 dollars.

Intent to Murder.

James Fraser, an unemployed seaman was charged by William Hudson with "intent to murder and to do grievous bodily harm." Accused was remanded pending inquiries.

Who Stole the Whisky?

A very amusing case has been related to the police, who are investigating it in strict accordance with duty, yet smiling as they do so. Two coolies were entrusted with a case of whisky, which was to be carried to the Peak. That was the last heard of the whisky, for the carriers report it stolen, together with some clothing. How it was stolen, when or where, they don't know. One of the coolies says they slept and that the case was missed when they awoke. "There are many ways of inducing sleep!" said one gentleman who, standing by, heard the story.

MONEY CHANGERS' OFFENCES.

Punishment to Follow.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 15.

The Namhoi and Pan U Magistrates have jointly issued a proclamation which is to the following effect:—During the last few days the people here have been panic-stricken regarding their endeavours to redeem the notes issued by the Official Specie Department, the Tai Ching Bank and the Communication Bank, and the money changers have been reaping a good harvest by discounting the bills at as low percentage as possible in exchange for coins. We consider this disgraceful means of profit-making as meddling with the currency, and injurious to trade. After the issue of this proclamation any money changer found guilty of such offence, will be severely punished, while his shop will be sealed up by the Government.

FOREIGN LOANS IN CHINA.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 16.

The Board of Finance has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy that the recent foreign loans have been issued for the sole purpose of railway development and re-organization of the Navy and the Board will be responsible for the redemption of same.

The loans are different in nature to those issued by the Provincial Government, as the latter are for the development of local enterprises.

The Board, however, will not be responsible for loans issued by the provincial authorities from foreign nations.

In future all loans issued by the provincial authorities must be subject to the consent and approval of the Board.

A FOREIGN STEAMER PIRATED.

Near Canton.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 17.

It is reported that the British Consul at Shanghai has written to the Canton Viceroy that a British steamer in tow of another, fully loaded with kerosine oil, was pirated in the waters of Lai-long, about 6 or 7 miles from Canton, and that the local authorities have been instructed to have the booty returned to the owner and to have those responsible for this outrage arrested and punished.

His Excellency has instructed the Pan U Magistrate and the Commander of the guard-boat stationed in the waters where the outrage had been committed, to offer a handsome reward for the apprehension of the pirates and the recovery of the booty within a month.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Civil Service and Kowloon C.C.

Kowloon sent their first reverse of the season on Saturday, at the hands of the Civil Service who playing on their own courts secured a surprise victory by 50 games to 49.

The scores were as follows:—Green and Rose (Kowloon), lost to Dr. Atkinson and Phelps 5-6; lost to McEwen and Railton 5-6; beat Biden and Wood 8-3. Fowler and Zeidelus (Kowloon), lost to Dr. Atkinson and Phelps 3-8; beat McEwen and Railton 7-4; lost to Biden and Wood 4-7.

Abraham and Van Delden (Kowloon), lost to Dr. Atkinson and Phelps 2-9; beat McEwen and Railton 8-3; beat Biden and Wood 7-4.

The reason is not far to seek, our informant continued. It is any wonder that such cases occur when a boy is entrusted with such a large sum? It is putting temptation in his hands, and a man who is responsible for creating the temptation is deserving of the loss. Not only are Chinese firms guilty, but also European. We are asked, proceeded the gentleman interviewed, why more cases are not dealt with. We are informed that the majority of reported highway robberies are purely fictitious, and to lessen the number, trust must cease to be placed in our servants.

SENAWANG RUBBER ESTATES.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms. Mr. G. Grayrigg presided, and the other directors present were Messrs. F. Kronenberg and A. S. Brenner.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that after writing off the whole of the Shanghai expenses for the past year, one third of the Shanghai and Shanghai expenses incurred from 1908-09, and allowing for Depreciation of Estate Building the balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account was Tls. 115,883.12, which he trusted they might consider satisfactory for the second year's practical working. The average selling price of their rubber of all grades was 5s.3d. against 8s.1.1.2 last year, an approximate difference of one Tael per lb. This was a considerable decrease, but they could not expect boom conditions to be maintained for an indefinite period. The Capital Account now stood at Tls. 295,000 as against Tls. 269,000 last year. The Premium on Account has increased from Tls. 19,800 to Tls. 59,002, the difference being the premium on the further issue of 1,360 \$5 shares.

The total area under cultivation remained at 886 acres, no further development being undertaken during the year under review, but instructions were sent down to the Agents some time ago to bring the cultivated area to a round 1,000 acres. Work on this extension was now being pushed ahead. The total area now figured as 1,892 acres, a difference of 61 acres compared with former reports. These 61 acres were surrendered to the Government for Railway and Roads, and the surrender had benefited the property in the way of improved and easier communication and transport facility. The number of trees tapped averaged 21,205 per month, against 7,360 the previous year. The smallest number was 11,843 in February 1910, and the largest 38,326 in January, this year. The crop of Rubber for the year amounted to 90,083 lb. as compared with the estimate of 40,000 lb. The estimate for the current year was lb. 130,000 of all grades. The cost of weeding for 1910 averaged \$1.42 per acre as against \$1.72 and \$2.31 for 1908 and 1909 respectively. The Board hoped next year to report still further reduction of this item. With regard to labour, their roll at the end of January stood:—Chinese 347, Japanese 25, Tamils 53, Contractors 38, a total of 663. Chinese predominated, and the manager reported that, although the most expensive class of labour, this was more than balanced by the quality and quantity of work done by the Chinese. Tamil labour was, however, cheaper and would answer for the lighter work of the estate, and an effort was being made to further recruit this class of labour.

Concluding, the Chairman said the Company was to be congratulated on the result of its second year of practical work. He anticipated a continued profitable future for the Company, even though the price of rubber to-day was somewhat low. The Board was indebted to Mr. Kronenberg for much useful information concerning the property. Mr. Kronenberg went down to the Estate at his own expense and he wished to take this opportunity of thanking him. Mr. F. Kronenberg seconded the resolution, and the report and accounts were passed.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Kronenberg, a final dividend at the rate of 23 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company at January 31, 1911, was declared, payable to those shareholders on the books of the Company on June 12, 1911.

MARINE COURT.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R. N.

Kwok Chai (35) a boat-woman of San On, was charged that on the 10th inst. she "unlawfully" left the port of Victoria in the waters of this Colony without a special permit. Police evidence proved the case and the woman was fined \$10 or one month's imprisonment.

FOREIGN PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

In China.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 19.

The Pan U Magistrate, intending to increase the fees for the issue or transfer of title deeds in connection with properties or estates owned by foreigners in China, the subjunctive to be devoted to the promotion of local education, has written to the various consuls on the Shamen, and requested them to inform their respective nationals of the increase in fees for registering the ownership of properties on estates, and of its object.

Many consuls have now referred the matter to the Canton Viceroy for explanation, and told the Viceroy that it is impossible for them to recognise the proposed taxation, as the matter has never been brought to the notice of the diplomatic body at Peking.

The Viceroy has found out that the scheme was originated by the Nam-hoi and Ching-hoi magistrates, and that the Pan U Magistrate is following their example. His Excellency has instructed him to find out whether the foreign merchants and missionaries who have purchased lands in twenty ports have already paid up the subjunctive fees for the registration of property ownership, or otherwise, and to report the result to the Viceroy, so as to facilitate H. E. replying to the consuls.

RUN ON CANTON BANKS.

Loans Being Raised.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 15.

In consequence of the run, made by the people on the Official Specie Department, the Tai Ching Bank and the Communication Bank to cash their notes, these banks have so far paid out silver reserves to the amount of \$15,000,000.

As more people are still coming in to have the notes issued by these banks redeemed, and money is still tight, it is reported that His Excellency the Viceroy has obtained permission from the new Cabinet by wire to draw from the Canton branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, \$5,000,000 on loan to save a crisis in the money market.

PRISON BREAKING.

AT YING-TAK.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 19.

Some nights ago the prisoners in the gaol of Ying-tak district, near Canton, effected their escape from the prison. The warders were bound and gagged. A sally gave the alarm, but he was severely chopped by the prisoners.

The guards on patrol duty gave chase and succeeded in recapturing four prisoners. The rest made good their escape. A handsome reward has now been offered for the apprehension of the fugitives.

Coronation Day in Yokohama.

The Yokohama Municipal authorities have invited the citizens to display the British national flag on Coronation Day. The authorities will send up a bomb, which is arranged to display a large Union Jack, at noon on the 22nd, and will send a congratulatory telegram in the name of the Mayor to the Court of St. James. The Japanese vessels in harbour will be "dressed" and the Japanese quarters will be illuminated at night.

The other day we dropped into the police court. The magistrate was on the bench, and facing him was a miserable looking Chinaman. A police officer went into the witness box and had a quiet conversation with His Worship. He stood down and another took his place. The conversation continued. This conversational method of conducting a case is decidedly unfair to those whose duty it is to report for the edification of the public. As matters now stand, were it not for the unfailing courtesy of the police, to the members of the fourth estate, the public would have no knowledge of what transpired in the Magistrate's

A SHORT SERMON.

The Psalm of Psalms—1.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. —Psalm xxiii, 1, 2.

When, in this blued splendour of some vast cathedral, the voices of the singers burst forth with "Lord of Lords and King of Kings," the whole being is stirred. The soil itself seems to join in the thrilling chorus, and for the moment all else is swallowed up in contemplation of the "might and majesty of his dominion."

The psalm of praise rises and in lessening echoes fades away. In the stillness which follows, a voice from the altars vainly to sweep nave and transept, and the listener is brought back to a realization of this little world, swinging in its appointed course among the stars; bearing its burden of month through fields of toil and brief triumphs to the gate of the overlasting.

This little world in which we, like sheep, stray from the fold but never beyond reach of the loving Shepherd's care and call.

And we know the truth of David's song,—that He is our shepherd. It is in this knowledge that we take refuge from the storms; that we lie down under the stars unafraid. It is this assurance of His tender care and His watchfulness that gives us strength and courage to face the blasts and keep the way despite our own weakness and the frailty of our human natures.

Of all the blessed thoughts, none is more encouraging than this,—that He keeps constant watch over the fold of men. "I shall not want," each man may sing with the psalmist of old, for He "maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters."

Many a field is sowed and barren. Many a field in which we are forced for a while to wander is stony and lacking in sustenance. The hillsides of life are not all sun-kissed, nor are there always pleasant streams of refreshment at their feet.

But the Shepherd is ever thoughtful of His sheep. For the barren field, He has a green pasture; for the stormy little sea, always a lake of still waters. And as the skies are always more beautiful after a storm, so are these joys heightened by the sorrows and burdens which precede them.

Across the years the sweet music of the psalmist's harp floats into our lives to fill us anew with hope and courage. When the night is dark and the way rough, we hear the strains of faith and they stir us to truer trying. Out of our griefs and longings we press on toward the brighter paths, the greener pastures of confidence in His power to keep and comfort.

The shepherd loves his sheep. He loves them as a whole,—they form his flock. Little they know of his plans for them—how he seeks for them the freshest grass, the clearest, coolest waters. But where his crook leads they follow.

And we, like sheep, know little of the plans of our great Shepherd. His eye has marked our course for all the years. His plans are by us to be matured, and under His guidance we must move on, fearless, trusting His wisdom and His love.

The love He gives to us we must pass on to those who cannot see so clearly or walk so well. In our daily deeds we must be strength to the weaker, even as He is strength to us. Of us it must be said that we, too, lead to green pastures and still waters. Thus do we carry out His will.

And though we seem to want much, time shows us the futility of our wants. We need but little here below. What we need more than anything else is full confidence in Him, perfect faith in His plans and a willingness to follow where He leads, without fear as to the outcome, for He is our Shepherd.

YAUMATI COLLISION.

Sixteen Bodies Recovered.

The death toll in the recent Yaumati collision now reaches sixteen, this number of bodies having been recovered up till Saturday morning.

MARRIAGES.

On June 20th at the Park Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, STUART GEORGE, only son of Colonel Stuart Newall, C.B., of Wellington, N.Z., to ELLEN CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of C. W. Wallace, Esq., of 6, Langford Place, S. John's Wood, London, N.W. [1220]

At St. Peter's Church, Hongkong, on 21st instant, by the Rev. C. E. Thompson, ALBERT EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN, to EVELYN MARY PARKER, younger daughter of the late Alfred Parker, Hongkong. [1221]

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911.

CHAMPAGNE.

(17th June.)

Any one who took the slightest interest in the champagne riots in France cannot but be surprised at the telegram, published in our yesterday's issue, which shows that after prolonged discussions the French cabinet have been absolutely unable to evolve a scheme which will satisfy the rioting winegrowers. The cause of complaint arose on the question as to when champagne is not champagne. The wine growers of the Department of the Marne consider, and history seems to be with them, that they have a prescriptive right to regard the product of grapes grown in their country as champagne, to the exclusion of any other district. However, of late years the neighbouring department of Aube has also arrogated to itself the right to name its products "champagne" and slight bickerings ensued, necessitating the intervention of the Parisian authorities. Nevertheless the two competitors could have rubbed along without actual collision had not the wine growers at Aube added insult to injury. Not content with dubbing the juice of the home grown grape "Champagne" the makers, in Aube, started work on a large scale, so large that they exhausted the means of home production, and, it is alleged, committed the grievous sin of importing grapes from all parts of France, and even from Algeria.

This proved the last straw and the men of Marne commenced to agitate. The government in a most vacillating manner attempted to deal with the situation and proposed to legislate, first in one direction and then in another. The original intention was to delimit the area within which champagne could be produced so as to recognise wine produced outside Marne as "Champagne." Trouble followed. Twelve thousand fiery tempered peasants, with hearts burning at the insult of including, to them, rank outsiders, attacked Ay and Epernay trampling down vineyards, burning storehouses, gutting cellars and emptying millions of pints of the sparkling fluid into the streets which literally flowed with wine.

The trouble was quieted by the troops but yesterday's telegram seems to show that a weak government has got no further towards a solution of the difficulty and have had to leave the matter in the hands of a local tribunal who will endeavour to delimit an area satisfactory to all parties. Meanwhile the question, when champagne is not champagne, remains unsolved, though it will probably be decided on the axiom that a man is not a horse because he was born in a stable.

WIRELESS.

(19th June.)

When Signor Marconi's epoch-making invention was unknown, and only the expensively laid cable was the means of world wide telegraphic communication, it was no wonder that no country could contemplate the establishment of a state owned cable service with its dependencies. The cost of laying a submarine cable and of its subsequent upkeep was always a sufficient argument against such a proposal, but the invention of a clever Italian, and the quick strides it has made towards perfection, the comparatively low cost, and the absolute safety of the communicating circuit, has placed at the disposal of the state a means of connection, the installation of which has now become one of the craving needs of the hour. It was with the expectation of this question coming up for discussion that the Imperial Conference has been watched more keenly than heretofore by the commercial men in Britain's Colonies and we doubt not that our readers in Hongkong will note with pleasure Reuters' telegram on the subject, set out on another page.

Speaking at the Imperial Conference the Post Master General said that the Government were aware of the advisability of establishing a state owned chain of wireless telegraphic stations throughout the world, both from strategic and commercial points of view, and they proposed to begin with six stations stretching from England to Australia. This is talking business, and while we, here, will greet such an announcement with complete satisfaction, even though Hongkong is not included in the scheme, people at home are meeting the proposal with many arguments which, on the face of them, would if accepted prove an insuperable obstacle to the fulfilment of the design. The argument, in one of the leading financial papers at home, in an article criticizing a paper on proposed state owned cables, against the suggestion, was that primarily the cable system was nearly entirely the result of private enterprise and consequently the government should do nothing to foster unfair competition. If that applies to cable, it also does to wireless and an answer must be found. It is quite true that the government should not foster unfair competition; but where private enterprise refuses or neglects to provide a communicating link for which there is an expressed national need; there can be no possible grievance against the state providing for its necessity, even if in doing so it should institute a competition disastrous in its effect upon existing institutions.

In the view of many—and we hold that view ourselves—it is not only desirable but absolutely imperative that our telegraphic facilities between the various points of the Empire should be developed to extend our inter colonial trade as well as for strategic reasons. Commercially speaking, can the present existing companies meet the requirements of the situation by a substantial reduction in tariffs, and yet give a proper remuneration to shareholders for the use of money invested? In face of the cost of upkeep of cables and generally heavy expenses, we venture to say they cannot, and we are equally certain that they will not "scrap" their present costly plant in favour of wireless. The transition would be too expensive, and it rests with the government to provide their own means of communication for the weal of the Empire in peace and war, irrespective of the loss that might be entailed as regarded private enterprise.

Commercially the cable system was a born and is even so now; strategically it was of the minimum importance to the Navy. A message could be sent to a station quick enough, but there it had to wait till the ship it was intended for could pick it up. Now with wireless a vessel can practically never be out of communication with its base and even the layman can realize the advantage. State ownership in this case is absolutely imperative and not only must Britain's wireless links be under the control of the government, but every station must be on British soil. That is not the case with regard to existing cable services and though these may form a claim in time of peace, when war comes interference with British communications would be a matter of case, with wireless, and its stations in protected British territory the links would be practically impregnable and a means of communication in times of war would remain as safe as in peace. For her own protection, for the protection of her many dependencies, England must establish her own means of telegraphic connection, and though only a small start is made it is imperative that the Government at home should make such arrangements that, like Puuk, she will be able to throw a girdle round the earth in forty seconds.

A DONATION OF CRUMBS.

(20th June.)

Yesterday, dealing with the proposals of the Imperial Government with regard to equipment of wireless stations connecting the dependencies of the Empire, and the decision to start the same on a well defined basis, we refrained from touching on the matter from a local or commercial point of view. The notion of the Imperial government amounts to a scornful disdain of the repeated representations, which have gone home from the people of Hongkong. It would be as idle to speculate as to the reason for the exclusion of Hongkong, as to ponder why Ceylon has been left out in the cold in favour of Bombay. Utility as regards shipping could not have even entered the minds of the originators of the scheme, and, if we know no better, we would have suggested that the toss of a coin had been reason enough for the vagaries of the Imperial Government's choice. However we are not going to fight Colombo's battle; that community is quite able to look after itself. Our concern is for Hongkong alone, and its crying need for wireless.

Signor Marconi's invention is one of the few that has created its own need; it was never missed until it was put on the market and its possibilities appreciated. Hongkong was not backward in realizing that wireless was an absolute necessity; its own marvellous adaptability made it so, and as far back as 1909. His Excellency the Governor took steps to investigate the question, in conjunction with naval and military experts. The deliberations of this assembly resulted in a report being drawn up, and on March 1st 1911 this with His Excellency's recommendations was forwarded to the Secretary of State. There the matter would seem to rest save that at the Meeting of Council on April 20th in reply to the Hon. Mr. Howett the Colonial Secretary stated that there had been an interchange of confidential documents. It really is an end so far as the man in the street is concerned. The fact that there has been an interchanging of confidential documents, documents that are presumably not to be laid before the public, is an indication to us at least that the matter will be solved by the official at home, a personage out of touch with Hongkong, and whose capabilities for judging the commercial needs of the place cannot equal in value that of men on the spot. On the showing of the Colonial Secretary the matter has been hanging fire at least eighteen months. Such a delay is criminal where the interests of the commercial community are at stake, let alone naval needs. Here is Hongkong practically the terminus of Far Eastern sea going traffic, through whose harbour passes much of the wealth of the Orient, without the means of dealing expeditiously with her traffic. Not because the community is unwilling but because the Home Government in its wisdom cannot see fit to grant the necessary permission for the provision of adequate facilities. There can be no doubt as to the needs for the installation; the wreck of the Asia would be a complete answer to the assertion that there is none, but we have only to read the manner in which the Hon. Mr. Howett framed his question at the Legislative Council to see the trend of thoughts in shipping circles.

"The commercial community is becoming restless" and quite naturally so! To see the equipment of this port minus the finest piece of traffic regulating machinery is appalling. It is as bad as withholding the policeman from the streets of London; people would soon be restless there. However there yet remains a ray of hope. The reply to the Hon. Mr. Howett's question contained the following words dealing with the advisability of erecting a high or low power station:—"On the former question no decision will be reached until after the Imperial Conference which meets next month in London, for it is obvious that questions affecting many Colonies are involved. As regards the latter question it is understood that His Majesty's Government have already come to a decision, but a temporary delay has occurred due to certain natural difficulties which are believed to exist in Hongkong, and it has been necessary to defer for a short time the final conclusion of the matter."

The Imperial Conference has brought a negative to the proposal to have a high power station here but as regards the alternative the Home Government seem to have come to a favourable decision. They are going to palliate the refusal of the big loaf by a donation of crumbs, and hope by the granting of an installation of low power to satisfy the need for apparatus that can connect Hongkong with the rest of the world. This is the merest procrastination. If the home authorities are unaware that the commercial community want an instrument for facilitating business, and not a toy, the sooner their eyes are opened the better for us. If they only gave permission, Hongkong could find the money, and no natural difficulty would stand in the way. The time has come when it is useless to bandy politeness on this matter. Strong talk and strong action is required and it is imperative that the strongest representations should be made to secure, if not a state owned installation, at least permission to erect one for ourselves. We have long wondered why the Chinese do not erect a plant beyond the confines of the Colony. Should they do so it would serve a useful purpose as well as put us to shame.

THE CORONATION.

(21st June.)

The one event of the week, and of the year, is the coronation of their Majesties which will take place to-morrow in the sacred precincts of Westminster Abbey, where for centuries past the Kings of England have with impressive ceremonial been recognised as the head of the church and state. No event can be of more importance to the world than the accession of a new sovereign to the throne of England, and it is not without reason that the nations watch with a keen interest the personality of each new monarch as he takes up the sceptre of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. No matter how much the operations of the King may be limited by the rules of etiquette and laws of regal procedure, it is eventually his personality that has a great effect upon the people, not only during his reign but even in the years to come when he sleeps with his forefathers. May that time be far distant, is the devout wish of every loyal citizen.

The great expanse of the British Empire the diverse people, forming its constituent parts, the peculiar bearing that each individual entity has upon perhaps the neighbouring states of some foreign power, and the many and intricate points of policy that have to be dealt with by the British Government, makes the advent of a new king food for speculation as to line of action he will adopt when he has got an insight into the affairs of his empire. That our king is one, who has an intimate knowledge of the needs of his people, no one who has followed his history will for one moment deny. His early training, his long visits to the various outposts of the empire and the natural perspicacity that he has already shown, seem to be a fair omen that the good done by his father before him, will be continued and that he will show the same excellent qualities that his revered father displayed in his all too short a reign. That he has formed judgments on the need of the country and its dependencies, that he is at heart a regal imperialist, will always be evidenced by the straight spoken words that he uttered on his return from his colonial tour, as Prince of Wales, when at the Guildhall he made a great speech of which the key note was "Wake up England." His speech on that occasion showed that he had made a close examination of the peculiarities of the empire, over which he was soon to rule and at the same time clearly demonstrated that he had realised the necessity for a live policy for the whole of his future domains. We know not, no one knows, to what side the king leans in home politics—in fact he is supposed to have none—but his people may rest secure

that nothing which will tend to harm of the empire will receive his support.

The kingship of any nation is a position of appalling responsibility. Not only does the happiness of his own subjects rest in his hands but oft-times that of thousands of others, whose peace is dependent upon the pacific intentions of the monarch of another country. Hence the importance of to-morrow's ceremony. Were the king of any country aggressive, ambitious, and filled with the instinct of autonomy, the world's peace would soon be disturbed. On the other hand a monarch seeking first and last, the peace of his subjects and the peace of the world, is able to exercise a beneficent influence over the whole universe. Such a man was King Edward, and such a man will his royal son be and the people of the world may rest assured that the peaceful policy that his father instituted will be enthusiastically followed by the son. The accession of a new king marks a stage in the history of the empire and we do not fear but that under the guidance of the worthy son of an excellent father, England will go forward and "wake up" as she was advised to do, that when his earthly throne may fade away he will leave the world a better place for his sojourn, and the empire more wrapped in an imperishable glory.

THE KING IS ON HIS THRONE.

(23rd June.)

The King has been crowned, and the day which has been eagerly looked forward to, for which preparations have been made, has passed, and with the passing of the week end will come again the oven temper of our way. Of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, of the brilliant gathering of monarchs and their representatives, and of the huge enthusiastic sight-seeing crowds in England, scanty information will come to hand, but we know, full well, that the king went up to the "high places of the temple" to receive at the hands of the servants of the Master, the symbol of kingly dignity amid the plaudits of a loyal multitude. This is all we know, save that our home mails have told us of the rejoicings that have been planned and announced in every town and hamlet throughout the kingdom, ay, and the empire also.

We, in Hongkong, as His Excellency the Governor said at the public meeting yesterday, yield to no British community in our loyalty to the Crown, and every nationality has enthusiastically joined with us in our day of gladness. Communities differing in tastes and religions, have joined in common messages of loyalty and congratulation to the Throne, and then, with a charming idea to emphasize those messages, have submitted others of their own to the Governor to be sent forward to the King. Not the least pleasing of all was the graceful thought of the Chinese community, who decided to make their address, one of gorgeousness, befitting the occasion. The picturesque wording of their loyal message of congratulation, was beautifully embroidered, and bound in regal red and gold, meet for presentation to a King, by his Chief representative in Hongkong.

Equally pleasurable was it to see the manner in which other nationalities joined in the colony's rejoicings, and it was an agreeable sight to see the American delegation join, with those present in the St. Andrew's Hall, in giving three rousing cheers for the King; not cheers of mere courtesy but real clamorous vociferations, such as only friends know how to give. The meeting at noon was fully representative of the colony, and we feel sure that the well chosen words of His Excellency, reported in our columns, will be read with great interest, and endorsed by all loyal subjects. More especially will the announcement that the King intends to present to the Colony portraits of himself and his queen. Such is a mark of royal favour that might well please the inhabitants of the colony, and we hope that a fitting position will be found, where they will be of easy access for the general public.

The decorations suffered greatly because of the assiduous attentions of Jupiter Pluvius, and bold, blustering Boreas. However, much was done yesterday morning and, towards night, the City began to assume a gay appearance. As night fell lanterns began to glow and some very striking effects were produced. General festivities were kept up and those, who failed to attend the reception, kept the day in their own style.

We hope amid this merry making that the profound solemnity of the day was not lost, and we venture to ask our readers to give a sympathetic thought once and again, to a man, who needs their sympathy as much as the knowledge that they are happy in his accession. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a Crown" is a proverb all too true. Harassed by cares of state, hampered by the limitations of etiquette, he still has power for good and evil, and it is the exercise of that power which makes the lot of King unenviable. The King is on his throne, "all a well with the world" and in the midst of our gladness, amid the noise of revelry, one thought should be turned to the man, who, upon his shoulders, bears the burden of Empire. One thought of this nature will make the cry of "God Save the King" more pregnant with feeling, than all our loyal gaiety and rejoicing.

DAY BY DAY.

Wednesday.

"For now I am in Holiday humour."

Mr. Michael Breen, Hongkong Cadet, passed his final examination in Cantonese on 20th May, 1911.

Street Lecturer Drowned.

Yeung Man Po, a lecturer employed by the Public Dispensaries to deliver lectures to the people against dumping bodies in the streets, was amongst those drowned in the ill-fated launch Wa Hing.

Appointments.

Dr. Harold MacFarlane and Dr. Charles Montague Hearnley have been appointed medical officers for the purposes of the Coroner's Ordinance, and also under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance.

An Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Mr. E. S. Rendall, of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., to Miss Hart, of London, who is to come out to the East in the autumn, when the marriage will take place.

A Shipping Improvement.

The S.S. shipper per "Blue Funnel" "Titan" for New York was delivered at its destination on 14th inst. 11 p.m., being 28 days and 5 hours in transit from Hongkong. This is an improvement by some three hours on the time taken by the last shipment by the "Telegraph."

"If you wish to be good first believe that you are bad."

At Quarry Bay Kowloon played a friendly game of bowls with Tai-koo and won by 78 to 70 points.

Lawn Bowls.

The league lawn bowls match between the Police and Civil Services took place on Saturday on the latter's greens and resulted in a draw.

Silk & Silk Goods Shipments.

The silk & silk goods shipped per s.s. "Tenyo Maru" arrived at New York on June 14th at 4.30 a.m. time 5 day 9 hours from San Francisco.

Japanese Landlines Interrupted.

Owing to the interruption of Japanese landlines, all Tokio and Yokohama telegrams are being posted to and from Kobe. The first batch of telegrams were expected to arrive after 9 p.m. on Monday.

Land Sale.

At the Public Works Department on Monday afternoon rural lot No. 130, west of Pokfulam Road, was sold to Messrs. Palmer and Turner for \$3,727, \$20 above the upset price. There was no competition for the lot.

The Harbour Collision.

It is supposed by the Police in Yau-mai, from investigations made, that there were 27 people drowned in the recent collision between ferry launches in Yau-mai. One of the dead bodies recovered was that of a man who had \$700 in his pouch.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 18.

The President of the Army Board has notified the British and French Ministers in Peking of their intention to establish Chinese Consulates at East Indies and Siam.

Peking, June 18.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has notified the British and French Ministers in Peking of their intention to establish Chinese Consulates at East Indies and Siam.

Peking, June 18.

The Viceroy of Szechuan has reported to Peking, stating that the trouble over the railway question has been entirely suppressed.

Peking, June 18.

An Imperial decree was issued yesterday stating that 60 per cent. of the capital of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be first paid to the shareholders and the remaining 40 per cent. will be paid out of the profit, if there is any, in ten years, after the Government has taken over the control of the railways.

Peking, June 10.

The Chinese Commissioner at Fulu has memorialized the Throne stating that the force of Russian soldiers stationed there has been considerably increased.

The people are panic stricken and the Commissioner has asked the Government to lodge a protest with the Russian Minister at Peking.

Peking, June 19.

The Board of Communications intends to start construction work on the Kam-chow and Oi-chow Railway, but the Russian and Japanese Governments have not given their consent.

Peking, June 19.

The Prince Regent has instructed the Boards of Finance and Foreign Affairs to submit the exact figures of the foreign indemnities and national debts and also the uses of foreign loans so as to enable him to memorialize the Empress Dowager to issue an edict for the information of the public.

Peking, June 19.

Prince Ching has again tendered his resignation.

Peking, June 19.

The inaugural ceremony of the Advisory Council to the Emperor will take place in the 7th moon.

Peking, June 19.

The Board of Communications has instructed the authorities at Sze-chuan, Kwongtung, Hunan and Hupok to have all their old post offices destroyed and replaced by new ones, which are to be of the same style.

Peking, June 19.

The Viceroy of Chihli has tendered his resignation.

It is reported that H. E. Na Tang will succeed him.

Peking, June 19.

The late eunuch, Li Lin Ying, who was the favourite of the late Empress Dowager, left a fortune of \$3,000,000.

The present chief eunuch has presented the whole amount to the Empress Dowager.

The Empress Dowager has ordered the money to be used in the repair of the Summer Palace.

Peking, June 19.

A leading business firm trading between Fengtien and Newchwang has failed with liabilities amounting to over \$3,000,000. The money market is greatly excited.

Peking, June 19.

Heavy floods are raging in Shunglak, in Hunan. Owing to the recent incessant rains, the river has risen twenty feet. A number of properties have been washed away.

The Yunan gate is inundated and the water is flooding the city to a depth in some places of twenty feet.

Peking, June 20.

H.E. Tuan Fang, the Director General of the Canton-Hankow and Sze-Chuan-Hankow Railways, is due soon to arrive in Canton.

It is reported that His Excellency intends first to repay the capital to the shareholders before the Government takes over control of the railways.

Peking, June 20.

All the royal palaces, the residences of the high officials, are strangely guarded by troops, under the instructions of the commander of the infantry forces in Peking.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 20.

Owing to the run made on the Canton banks, the Tucking Bank in Peking has remitted \$2,000,000 through a well known foreign bank to tide over the crisis in Canton.

Peking, June 20.

The Chinese residents in Siam have telegraphed to the Board of Foreign Affairs asking that Chinese Consulates should be established in Siam without delay, for the protection of their interests.

Peking, June 20.

The tender for the supply of railway materials for the construction of the Kam-Choi Railway has been granted to the Han-Yang Iron Works.

Peking, June 20.

The British Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that it is the intention of the British Government to establish Vice-Consulates shortly in the Province of Yunnan.

Peking, June 20.

The Viceroy of Szechuan and Hupeh and the Governor of Hunan have telegraphed to Peking stating that the people in their provinces have made a run on all the Government banks owing to the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways.

The President of the Board of Communications has requested the President of the Board of Finance to instruct the Chambers of Commerce in these provinces to suppress the disquiet amongst the people.

DAY BY DAY

"Being holiday, the beggar's shop was shut."

A Chinese company is drawing crowded houses nightly at the Empire theatre.

The match is to be decided by games each pair playing its opponents 6 games each side the net.

On the conclusion of the match Miss Tomes has kindly consented to present the prizes to winners in the recent Tennis Tournament.

Royal Colonial Institute.
Mr. Montgomery R. Harris of Hongkong has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

A stowaway was brought before the court this morning and remanded until the Kitano Maru, the boat on which he gained a free passage, returns.

The police have every reason to be proud of their work Thursday. Seven cases of pocket picking were reported, and in six of these arrests have been made.

The ponies in the lantern procession on Thursday were greatly frightened by the firing of the rockets in the Public Gardens, and nearly throw their fair riders to the ground.

St. Andrew's New Organ.
Invitations have been sent out by the Rev. H. O. Spink for the opening ceremony in connection with the new organ at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at 4.30 to-morrow afternoon.

New Matron.
We learn that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Miss E. Mather (Sister Edith) Matron in the Medical Department, in succession to the late Miss Barker.

Chinese Band.
In spite of the heavy rains, which fell on Wednesday evening, the Chinese band played outside the Central Market in connection with the Coronation celebrations and attracted a large crowd of spectators.

The Heat.
Hongkong residents, the older ones especially, have for a few weeks past complained bitterly of the for June unprecedented heat. We do not suffer alone. Chicago records the 17th of May as being the hottest on record in that city. Is Halley's Comet responsible for this touch of the burning brand?

The Teams will be—Hongkong Cricket Club;—Lieut. Day, K.O.Y.L.T., Messrs. R.D. Stewart, R. Hancock, H. Hancock, C.T. Hoss & R. J. Saunders; Ladies Recreation Club;—Capt. G. T. Brierley, R.G.A.; and Messrs. M. R. Harris, C.E.H. Boavie, H. B. Halifax, R. F. O. Master & C. Wilson.

"Every man's life is a fairy-tale written by God's fingers."

"Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise."

In the four months ending April 30 last, the Singapore Government Railway earned \$88,088 as compared with \$85,228 in the corresponding period of last year.

Thursday being a public holiday in honour of the Coronation there will be no issue of the "Hongkong Telegraph." The paper will be published as usual on Friday.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 18th June, 1911:—

Library. Museum.	Non-Chinese...	Chinese	Total ...
406	196	177	3,358
583	3,551		

Annual Tennis Match.
The tennis match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Ladies Recreation Club will be played on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. 24th June, 1911.

Offer to Hongkong Solicitors.
It is reported that the Canton Government has offered to retain the services of a well-known firm of solicitors in Hongkong in all extradition cases at a retaining fee of \$500 a month.

Beware of Pickpockets.

It is usual at holiday times and on festive occasions for many people to become acquainted with the pickpocket. The police desire to warn the public in this respect and are posting notices all over the City.

Corner in Gasoline.

The gasoline market of Manila and the Philippines was cornered on the 14th inst., and prohibitive prices reigned. Many garages which had been in the habit of keeping less than a week's supply ahead of them were left in the lurch. Relief supplies are being sent down from Hongkong.

Plague Precautions.

A Shanghai paper says the Sanitary Department of the Chapei Police Bureau has issued a notice pointing out the great danger of rats as a means of conveying plague germs to human beings, and offering a copper cent for each rat sent to any of the police stations, with statement showing where it was caught.

Typhoon Warning.

The telegrams quoted below were received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 7.15 p.m.:—"Manila, June 19, 0.15 p.m. Depression northern part China Sea."

"Manila, June 20, 0.20 a.m. Cyclone or Typhoon over N. China Sea, direction unknown."

Accident to Illumination Device.

At about 3.25 on Wednesday the frame work bearing the words "God save the King" to be picked out in electric light to-morrow evening. The words "The King" fell from their position in the May Road, right across the Peak Tramway track so that the cars had to be stopped while the obstruction was removed.

A Wearisome Case.
On Wednesday at the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Li Pan Kee, 91 High St., Victoria, sued Kong Lam Kee, 4 New St., to recover the sum of \$374.45 comprised of the following items:—\$230 balance due for work done on materials supplied by the plaintiff in connection with the concreting of two pieces of ground, \$4.05 for coolie hire and \$140 for digging and firing pillar stones.

The case which centred round the differences between the original contract and a copy occupied his Lordship's attention all day and was continuing as we went to press.

Hollow Quarantine.

It is notified in the Gazette that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given directions for the rescission of the proclamation declaring Hoihow to be a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails. The same is rescinded, with effect from the 17th instant.

Manila Quarantine.

Owing to the influx into the Philippine Islands of persons from Amoy and other plague infected communities in the vicinity of Hongkong, it has been found necessary to impose certain restrictions upon vessels proceeding from the port of Hongkong to the Philippine Islands.

Typhoon Warning.

At the American Consulate General of Hongkong the telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m.

Manila, June 17, 0.25 a.m. Cyclone or Typhoon S.E. of Neicosima inclining northward.

Harbour Notification.

The Harbour Master has issued a notification warning launches and other craft against entering the new typhoon refuge area except by the north and south entrances which are marked from to-day by red and white discs during the day and red and white lights at night. When entering launches must go slow and keep to their starboard side.

Health Returns.

During the 24 hours ended at noon on Saturday 3 cases of plague were reported, 2 being fatal. For the whole week the number of plague cases was 30, with 23 deaths. Of other communicable diseases there were 1 case of diphtheria, 1 of enteric fever and 2 cases of small pox. During the 24 hours ended at noon to-day, 7 cases of plague were reported with no fatalities.

The Landers-Thompson Wedding.

The wedding was celebrated at the Union Church last Saturday afternoon at Shanghai, of Mr. H. F. Landers and Miss Maud Thompson, daughter of the late Mr. J. Lee Thompson of Kobe, Japan, and Mrs. Thompson of Shanghai. The groom being a Sergeant in the S.V. Artillery, the members of the Battery attended in full uniform. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. J. Malpas.

Harbour Master's Timely Warning.

The Acting Harbour Master, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., summoned the owners of ferry-launches plying between Yau-ma-tei and Hongkong at the Harbour Office on Monday and directed a few pointed remarks as to the necessity of forbearing from putting on full-speed at night-time and the exercise of more careful navigation in future. The Harbour Master also laid stress on the point that hawkers should in future be forbidden to carry lamps while on board, as these lights are frequently mistaken for those of the launch by the other vessels in harbour. In view of the recent tragic occurrence at Yau-ma-tei, the Harbour Master's warning is very timely.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T.1/9 1/2
Do. Demand1/3 1/10
o. 4 months' sight ...1/1 13/16
France—Bank T.T.3/28
America—Bank T.T.1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.1/8 1/2
India T.T.135 1/2
Do. Demand135 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.7 1/4
Bang.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 77 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.8 1/4
Java—Bank T.T.108 1/2
Buying.
4 months' sight L/C.1/10
6 months' sight L/C.1/10 1/2
80 days' sight San Fco & N. York 44 1/2
4 months' sight do.45 1/2
80 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne110 1/2
4 months' sight Franco2 2 1/2
6 months' sight do.2 2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany1 1 1/2
Bar Silver24 1/2
Bank of England rate3 1/2
Sovereigns\$10.08

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co., in their weekly share report, state that owing to the advent of the Coronation holidays, a shorter period than usual has to be reported on. Business continues to improve and the tone of the share market is much healthier, buyers prevailing in nearly all the leading stocks.

Rubber has again weakened in London, the quotation being today 4s. 1d. for Fine Hard Para. The London share market has reflected the depression and the quotations all round are on a reduced level.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have risen in London to £87 10s. and the dollar shares are in demand locally at \$885 with sales. National Banks (in liquidation) are quoted \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Union Insurances are in request at \$800 with sellers holding for higher rates. Cantons are wanted at \$180 after transactions at the rate. North Chinas are in steady demand in Shanghai at Tls. 150 with none offering.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires, after transactions at \$330, are in demand. China Fires have strengthened to a buying quotation of \$110.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at the slightly reduced rate of \$30 and Indos continue on offer at \$65. China and Manilas have weakened to a selling quotation of \$11, but the market is now a very restricted one. Shells are nominally \$9.9 ex dividend. Old Star Forries at \$25 and New at \$15-12 are wanted.

Refineries.—China Sugars have come to business at \$70 with further buyers at the rate. Luzons have weakened slightly and are now quoted nominally \$23 after a fair amount of business round about this rate.

Mining.—Raubers are offering at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Mining shares are quoted at Tls. 13 after transactions. Tronoh Mines have hardened to a buying quotation of 89.6 Langkats have improved in Shanghai to Tls. 97 ex div. of Tls. 150, market closing firm at the rate, in consequence, no doubt, of a statement issued by the Directors to the effect that there is reason to believe that the output for June will exceed that of May.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have come to business at the advanced rate of \$49 with further buyers, and Hongkong Docks, after being in demand at \$54-1.2, have changed hands at \$55, at which rate further buyers could be found. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 62 remain unaltered from last week and have declared a dividend of Tls. 2-12 per share. Hongkong Wharves have receded slightly in Shanghai to Tls. 84, sellers prevailing.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been the medium of a small business at \$93-1.2, closing with buyers at \$94. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$25 and West Points at \$47. Hongkong Hotels—a fair amount of business has been done at \$120, the New shares remaining unaltered at \$75.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been largely dealt in during the week at rates ranging from \$4-1.4 to \$8, closing with buyers at \$5-1.2.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been a quiet market during the period under the review and shares are now on offer at \$3.20. Humphreys's Estates are enquired for at \$6-1.2 and Dairy Farms have changed hands at the advanced rate of \$21-1.2. China Providents continue in demand at \$7. Hongkong Ropes are wanted at \$17, with none offering, and shares could be placed at a higher figure. Hongkong Icees are quiet at \$180. Watsons could be placed at \$5-1.4 and Electrics at \$21-1.2. There is a small demand for China Borneos at \$9. William Powells have again come into favour and are enquired for at \$3, sellers however holding for higher rates.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1s 9.11-16d. on demand and the T.T. Rate on Shanghai is 74-7.8.

CHINA FOREIGN TRADE
IN 1910.

The Coast Ports.

From the report on the foreign trade of China in 1910, prepared by Mr. J. L. Chalmers, statistical secretary of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, just issued, it appears that the value of foreign imports at Tientsin and Chinwangtao was larger by 10 million taels than in 1909, owing chiefly to the great advance made in Japanese drills and yarn and to increased importations of railway material and munitions of war.

Yangtze Provinces.

In the Yangtze provinces the bad crops of 1909 and the wet spring of 1910, together with the embargo placed on the movements of grain, had a markedly depressing influence on the trade of the first six months of the year. Recovery set in, however, with improved agricultural prospects. The outstanding feature in this section is the increase of 11 million taels in the value of the export trade of Hankow.

Shanghai.

The value of the Shanghai trade increased all round. This is, roughly, accounted for, as regards imports, by the rise in the value of opium, and as regards exports, by the huge increase in the shipments of raw cotton. Chekiang crops were excellent, and the trade was well maintained, although there was a reduction of opium imports at Hongchow amounting to 82 per cent. The Fukien ports show a slight increase in value under each of the three headings; but it is to be noted that in this province the falling off in the arrivals of foreign opium—which has so much appreciated in value—was less marked than elsewhere. The value of the whole trade (excepting only re-exports abroad of foreign imports) has marked another great advance, and stands for 1910 at 1,003 million taels.

Values.

The value of the direct foreign trade was 843,798,222 taels, exceeding the total of 1909, the highest hitherto recorded, by 80.65 million taels. Foreign imports amounted to 402,964,894 taels, giving an increase of 44.81 million taels, and exports, to 380,833,328 taels, giving an increase of 41.84 million taels.

That the value of imports should have increased by nearly 45 million taels must seem surprising to anyone who is familiar with the conditions prevailing in certain branches of the import trade. The increase is, in fact, a matter of values, and mainly of opium values, the increase in which alone has added nearly 30 million taels to the total. The higher values of cotton goods will go far to account for the remaining 15 million taels.

Hongkong.

The trade through Hongkong has increased by 33 million taels; that with Japan direct, by 27 million taels; that with Germany direct, by 12 million taels; and that with Russia direct, by 6 million taels. Increase is the rule, with the somewhat conspicuous exception of the United States, whose total is smaller by 8 million taels.

Foreign Opium.

The net importation of foreign opium, 35,358 piculs, shows the remarkable decrease of 13,559 piculs when compared with the importation of 1909, a decrease shared by the three varieties of Indian, as well as by Persian, opium. Kwangtung ports took 6,570 piculs (35 per cent.) less than in 1909; Fukien ports, 1,206 piculs (10 per cent.) less; and the ports supplied from Shanghai, 5,713 piculs (24 per cent.) less. It is thus apparent that, while the percentage of decrease was larger or smaller according to local conditions, there was a decided general decline in importations, pointing clearly to the success of anti-opium measures throughout the country. The Hongkong prices of Indian opium fluctuated greatly. Speculation had more than doubled prices between the 1st January and the middle of April; then prices fell rapidly until September, from which point, with some ups and downs, they improved, closing the year 50 to 60 per cent. higher than at the beginning.

SHARE REPORT

S-SELLERS. SA-SALE. B-BUYERS.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE	CLOSING QUOTATIONS	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE	RETURN ON SHARE
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	Final of 22 1/2/- at 1/10	5%
National Bank	25	\$24 5/4 for half year ended 31-12-10, making 41.54 for the year	8 1/2%
Cantons	50	In Liquidation	6 1/2%
North China	25	\$15 for 1909	6%
Unions	\$100	Interim of 10/- for 1910	6%
Yangtze	400	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910	7 1/2%
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$20	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	7%
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$27 for 1909	7 1/4%
SHIPPING.			
China & Manilas	\$25	\$1 for 1909	6%
Douglas Steamships	\$50	6 p.c. for year end'g 30-6-08	8%
Steamboats	\$10	Dividend of \$14 for half year ending 31-12-10	8%
Indo-Chinas		Interim of 3s. on preferred shares only for 1910	
(Preferred)	25		
(Deferred)			
Shell Transports	21	1s. per share (Coupon 15) mak'g 2s. account 1910	20
Star Ferry	\$10	Div. 7 p.c. for year end'g 30-6-10	8%
China Sugars	\$100	\$10 for 1910	10%
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$3 for 1907	
CHINESE ENGINEERING.			
Headwaters	P. 10	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28-2-11 (Coupon No. 16)	0%
Hanks	21	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5%
Peawicks	\$25	\$1 1/2 for year end'g 31-12-08	4 1/2%
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$3 for year end'g 31-12-10	6%
H. K. & W'pon Docks	\$50	\$1 1/2 for year end'g 31-12-10	6%
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	Final of 11. 24mak'g Tls. 110	8%
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 100	Final of Tls. 4 for 1910	8 1/4%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.			
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	Tls. 6 22-2-10	6 1/4%
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$3 on old shares, \$1 50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	6%
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$7 per share for 1901	7 1/4%
Humphreys Estate	\$10	46 cents for 1910	7%
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$2 1/2 for 1910	7%
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	Tls. 6 for 1910	6 1/4%
West Points	\$50	Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910	8 1/2%
Manila M'pole Hotel	P. 10	15 per cent. for 1910	
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewas	T. 50	T. 83	12%
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$4.50 b.	
China Borneo	\$12	\$9 b.	
Light and Powers	\$10	\$1.15	
Do. (Spec. share)	\$1	\$7 b.	
China Providents	\$10	\$21 1/2 b.	
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$32 b.	
Green Islands	\$10	\$32 b.	
Hongkong Electrics	\$10	\$21 1/2 b.	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180 b.	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$17 b.	
Langkats	G. 10	T. 97 ex div.	
Morning Post	\$25	\$25	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$12 1/2	
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1 b.	
Philippines	\$10	\$5 b.	
H. Price & Co. Ltd.	\$10	\$12 b.	
Son-tai do Preferred	\$50	\$45	
Pulp & Paper			
Papierettes			
du Tonkin			
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	\$95 s.	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$6 1/2	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$10	\$10	
United Asbestos Founders Shares	\$10	\$800	
Union Waterlost	\$10	\$7	
Weilmann, Ltd.	\$10	\$12 b.	
Watson	\$10	\$5 1/2 b.	
William Powells	\$3	\$3 b.	

Corrected to 3 p.m. 22nd June, 1911, by E. S. KADOORIE & CO., SHARE & CURRENCY BROKERS.

"The Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

June 21st, a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Rakodate

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909,

the rates of Subscription to the

Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly

issues) will be as follows:—

Daily—\$88 per annum.

Weekly—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month

proportional. Subscriptions for any

period less than one month will be

charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when

the address is accessible to messenger.

Peak subscribers can have their copies

delivered at their residences without

any extra charge. On copies sent by

post an additional \$1.80 per quarter

is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any

part of the world is 80 cents per

quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly,

twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)

There will be no return to subscribers

who are in arrears.

By Order.

Hongkong Telegraph.

Printed and Published by Richard Irving Hooper, for the Proprietor,

Dr. J. W. Noble, at 47, Des Voeux Road Central, in the City of

Victoria, Hongkong.